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**MALDON  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**



# Annual Report

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

**(JOHN F. MACDONALD, M.D., D.P.H.),**

FOR

**1925,**

WITH

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.**

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MALDON :

RICHARD POOLE, 37 HIGH STREET.







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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

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RICHARD POOLE, 37 HIGH STREET.

# CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
<b>Highway &amp; Public Health—</b>			
Balance brought forward ..	215	2	2
Amount of Loans raised—			
Bradwell Coastguards ..	1200	0	0
Housing, 1923 ..	1500	0	0
	<u>£2915</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

<b>Housing.</b>			
Balance brought forward ..	3234	11	0½
Transfer from General Revenue	260	0	0
	<u>£3494</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0½</u>

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
<b>Highways &amp; Public Health—</b>			
Bradwell Coastguards ..	1200	0	0
Housing, 1923 ..	1500	0	0
Balance ..	215	2	2
	<u>£2915</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

<b>Housing.</b>			
Payments for Architect's			
Fees and Costs ..	426	15	9
Repayment of Principal ..	2200	0	0
	<u>2626</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>
Transfer to Housing Revenue	1	10	9
Balance ..	866	4	6½
	<u>£3494</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0½</u>

# LOANS STATEMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Principal owing at commencement of year ..	117134	7	3
Loans raised during year—			
Housing, 1923 ..	1500	0	0
Bradwell Coastguards ..	1200	0	0

£119834 7 3

	£	s.	d.
Principal repaid during year	3985	14	9
Amount of Principal owing at end of year, viz., 31st March, 1925:			
<b>Housing—</b>			
Assisted Scheme ..	98533	3	6
1923 ..	1477	2	5
Bradwell Coastguards ..	1198	3	8
,, 1890 ..	855	10	0
<b>Public Health—</b>			
Althorne ..	480	10	7
Cold Norton ..	297	6	2
North Fambridge ..	316	6	8
Hazeleigh ..	144	7	11
Latchingdon ..	632	19	10
Mayland ..	278	17	9
Purleigh ..	1381	9	9
Stow Maries ..	262	4	10
Woodham Mortimer ..	333	0	11
Goldhanger ..	478	3	8
Steeple ..	5	10	0
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ..	195	0	0
Tollesbury ..	3898	14	9
Heybridge ..	2087	18	9
Tolleshunt Knights ..	952	8	0
Mundon ..	193	0	0
Southminster ..	1246	13	4
Road Plant ..	600	0	0
	<u>£119834</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>



**Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Rural District Council of Maldon  
for Year ended 31st March, 1925.**

**REVENUE ACCOUNTS.**

<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	£	s.	d.
Nett Balance forward ..	2966	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Contributions from Overseers—			
General Expenses ..	12587	0	0
Special Expenses ..	3574	7	4
Grant under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896—			
General Expenses ..	637	0	9
Special Expenses ..	5	2	5
Grant under Agricultural Rates Act, 1923 ..	1662	1	11
Contributions from Essex County Council in respect of Salaries of Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances .. ..	260	0	0
Grants from Ministry of Transport—			
Classified Road Improvement .. ..	5822	0	0
Steeple Road Improvement .. ..	1350	0	0
Essex County Council—			
Ministry of Transport Grant	489	0	0
Water Rates and Charges .. 3272 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$			
	4 12 0—	3277	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Housing of the Working Classes Act—			
Rents of Property ..	120	8	9
Maternity & Child Welfare—			
Grant .. ..	70	0	0
Rents of Property ..	30	0	0
Fees and Licences ..	2	10	0
Received on account of Heybridge Water Extension ..	150	0	0
Miscellaneous .. ..	105	13	2
Rates Collected .. ..	557	7	8
Tenants Deposits .. ..	2	10	0
Interest on Bank Balance ..	60	0	6
	£33728	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

<b>Housing.</b>	£	s.	d.
Nett Balance forward ..	452	7	6
Tenants Deposits .. ..	8	0	0
Rents of Houses .. ..	1595	3	4
Sundry Rents .. ..	15	0	0
Interest on a/c of Exchequer Subsidy .. ..	4643	3	5
Interest on Treasurer's Loan Balances .. ..	7	5	6
Transfer from General a/c 1d. Rate .. ..	268	3	8
Transfer from General a/c Housing Capital ..	1	10	9
	£6990	14	2

<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	£	s.	d.
<b>Highways—</b>			
Maintenance and Repair of District Roads ..	8632	1	3
Classified Road Improvement	6807	15	5
Steeple Road Improvement	1867	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries .. ..	392	0	0
Instalment and Interest ..	123	15	0
Establishment .. ..	68	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Public Health and Miscellaneous—</b>			
Waterworks .. ..	3412	8	2
Sewerage .. ..	316	1	9
Scavenging .. ..	755	8	5
Hospitals .. ..	8	15	1
Cost of Disinfectants ..	10	9	0
Southend Water Bill ..	309	6	9
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890 .. ..	18	3	4
Registrar's Returns ..	5	5	10
Maternity & Child Welfare	56	9	9
Bradwell Coastguard Cottages .. ..	49	19	8
Notification and Prevention of Infectious Diseases ..	3	8	0
South East Essex (M.O.H.) Committee .. ..	76	16	0
Salaries and Wages ..	1346	15	11
Rates paid Collectors and cost of collection ..	567	5	6
Public Rights of way ..	8	13	0
Goldhanger Water ..	32	1	9
Dairies and Cowsheds ..	4	1	0
Establishment .. ..	465	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Payments to Maldon Joint Hospital Board ..	946	3	10
Instalment and Interest ..	1906	17	10
Income Tax .. ..	31	2	4
Housing Costs .. ..	47	8	2
Payments in anticipation of loan .. ..	265	0	0
Housing 1d. Rate, transfer to Housing Section ..	268	3	8
Purchasing of Sites a/c ..	260	0	0
Nett Balances .. ..	4655	4	11
	£33728	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

<b>Housing.</b>	£	s.	d.
Instalment on Loans ..	202	15	8
Interest on Loans ..	6004	18	9
Rents, Tithe, &c. ..	0	14	6
Collector's Commission ..	81	13	10
Maintenance & Repairs Fund	86	1	10
Tenants' Deposits refunded	8	0	0
Nett Balances .. ..	606	9	7
	£6990	14	2



WATERLOO LANE,

CHELMSFORD,

April, 1926.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Maldon  
Rural District Council.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1925.

By instructions of the Ministry of Health, the present Report is a Survey Report. Survey Reports are due every five years (the last one was in 1920) and deal comprehensively with the development of the Public Health Services in the district.

In this Report, a short history of Housing, Water Supply, Sewerage and Isolation Hospital Schemes is given, which I hope members will find useful. For revising these, I am indebted to Mr. Almond, and also to Dr. Brown, with regard to that relating to the Isolation Hospitals.

To Mr. Freeman I am indebted for the tables showing assessable values, rates levied, expenses incurred by the Guardians and Rural District Council in respect to each parish for a series of years. These tables are interesting and useful.

In the Report, I have given the census populations for each parish since 1801, and no doubt the story of the agricultural industry during that period, can be read from these figures.

Owing to the increased duties undertaken by Mr. Almond, the District Council, during the year appointed Mr. C. W. Page, qualified Sanitary and Meat Inspector, as their second Sanitary Inspector.



The housing conditions in many of the parishes are far from satisfactory, and rents obtainable are so low that private enterprise is not expected to provide the necessary number of houses. Under these circumstances, the District Council has been very active in providing additional housing accommodation. This, no doubt, will result in an increase in the rates, but of all the services rendered to the community by the District Council, none can be more beneficial than the improvement in the housing conditions, and appreciation of such services is shown by the demand for the houses that are being erected by the District Council. In Maldon Rural District, the type of house needed, is one that can be let at a comparatively low rent.

In a few parishes, there are a number of houses let to holiday makers, and this, to a slight extent, accentuates the conditions in such parishes.

For the assistance rendered in the preparation of this Report I am indebted to Mr. Almond, your Surveyor, and Mr. Page, your second Sanitary Inspector.

For the sympathetic consideration and assistance received during the year, I beg to thank the Council.

I beg to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MACDONALD.



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# REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

For the year 1925.

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### Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

AREA. The area of the district (inclusive of inland water) is 82,342 acres.

POPULATION. The population at the 1901 census was 14,630; at the 1911 census 16,164, and at the 1921 census 16,479. Detailed figures for each parish at each of the census periods since 1801 is given in the table on page 12.

The estimated population given by the Registrar General for 1925 is 16,590.

### Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The district situated in the South Eastern area of the County of Essex is roughly a square, and is divided into two different portions by the broad estuary of the Blackwater.



On the North it is bounded by the Lexden and Winstree and Braintree Rural Districts; on the East by the North Sea with the Blackwater Estuary; on the South by the Urban District of Burnham and the River Crouch (a small area of the parishes of Althorne and Creeksea extends south of the River Crouch), and on the West side by the Chelmsford Rural District.

The River Chelmer, which is canalized throughout the section in Maldon Rural District, touches the district from Chelmsford Rural District at the North-West corner of Woodham Walter parish where it is joined by the River Ter flowing South through Braintree Rural District crossing the main Chelmsford-Colchester Road at Hatfield Bridge. The Chelmer continues Eastwards towards Langford, where it joins the tidal Blackwater River. The Blackwater flowing from Braintree Rural District touches the district at its most Northerly point in Great Braxted parish continuing in a South-Westerly direction touching Little Braxted and after flowing through the South-Eastern section of Witham Urban District again enters the district at the North corner of Wickham Bishops parish. At Wickham Place it is crossed by the Witham-Maldon railway branch line. From this point it flows South-East, running West of, and parallel to the railway line until it is joined at Langford by the Chelmer. From here the river flows into the Blackwater Estuary.

The Southend Waterworks Company, by the Southend Waterworks Act, 1924, is authorised to abstract water under certain conditions from the Chelmer at Rushes Lock, in the North-West corner of Woodham Walter parish, and from the River Blackwater at Langford.

Elevated ground runs from West to East on both sides of the Blackwater. This hilly portion is capped with gravel, elsewhere the subsoil is London clay. There is a large area of marshy land near the coast which is covered with alluvium; some of this area is below high water level and is protected by sea walls. The London clay varies in thickness from 100—300ft.



The number of inhabited houses at the 1921 census was 4078.

The number of families or separate occupiers at the 1921 census was 4128.

The rateable value of the district for the half-year ending—

March 31st, 1925, was £87,659 (including lands £16,799).

September 30th, 1925, was £87,858 (including lands £16,800).

The assessable value of the district for the half-year ending—

March 31st, 1925, was £70,860.

September 30th, 1925, was £71,058 (a penny produces £296 : 1 : 6).

Detailed figures for assessable values, rates levied and produce of a penny, &c., for a series of years for each parish is given on pages 79—85.

## Social Conditions.

Except in certain centres, the district is very sparsely populated, the density varying from 1 person per acre in the parish of Heybridge to 16 acres per each person in the parish of Dengie. Most of the population is directly or indirectly dependant upon agriculture, and fifty per cent, of the adult male population is directly employed in the industry. At Bradwell and Tollesbury there are fishermen and yachtsmen. At Tiptree there is a jam factory and printing works. At Heybridge there is a large iron works, and recently Messrs. Crittall, the metal window manufacturers, have started works in this parish. The industries carried on in the district cannot be said to be detrimental to the health of those engaged therein. The table on page 11 gives particulars of occupations at the 1921 census.

In many of the parishes I have been told by old people “I remember when twice as many people lived in this parish as now.” To test these statements I have gone into the population of each parish at each census period since the first census was taken in 1801. The table on page 12 gives the population for each parish at each of the thirteen decennial periods between 1801 and 1921.



This table, as it deals with an agricultural district, makes an interesting, but disappointing story. From 1801 onwards for about 50 to 60 years the agricultural prosperity is reflected in the increased population shown in each parish throughout that period. Taking the district as a whole, the crest of the prosperity is in the thirty years between 1841 and 1871. By 1881 a decided depression had set in, and this is reflected by the decrease in the population shown for practically every parish in that year compared with the census taken ten years previously.

The parishes that have remained purely agricultural have not yet recovered from this depression, and in these parishes the population to-day is less than it was 60 to 80 years ago, and fewer people are now working on the land than then.

The crest of prosperity based on the census population varies slightly according to parish, some of the parishes showing a decline in the population earlier than others. I am informed on good authority that the land in the parishes with very heavy soil went out of cultivation sooner than the parishes with lighter soil, and probably this may account for the earlier decrease shown in certain of the parishes.

Of course there are special local conditions that may affect the population. For instance, if Mayland is referred to it is noticed that in 1901 the population was 126, while ten years later it was 363—this was due to the development of the small holdings by Mr. Fels. The increase in Southminster in 1871 was attributed to the extension of the malting trade in that parish and in Heybridge to the extension of a large iron manufactory, and 1861 at Tollesbury to the oyster industry.

Within recent periods certain parishes are becoming slightly residential and other parishes like Heybridge and Tolleshunt Knights are now depending more upon industries other than agriculture.

At the 1921 census there were 73 houses overcrowded, namely, with more than two persons per room. These were distributed as follows:—Bradwell-on-Sea 3, Cold Norton 3, Goldhanger 4, Gt. Braxted 2, Gt. Totham 2, Hazeleigh 1, Heybridge 8, Lt. Braxted 2, Lt. Totham 6, Mundon 6, North Fambridge 1, Purleigh 4, Southminster 7, Steeple 3, Tillingham 4, Tollesbury 5, Tolleshunt D'Arcy 2, Tolleshunt Knights 2, Tolleshunt Major 2, Ulting 1, Wickham Bishops 1, and Woodham Walter 4.—Total 73.



Table showing occupations in Maldon Rural District  
at the 1921 Census.

Occupation	Maldon Rural District	
	Males	Females
Total Population ... ..	8188	8291
Aged 0—11 ... ..	1824	1845
Aged 12 and upwards ... ..	6364	6446
Fishermen ... ..	143	—
Agricultural Occupations... ..	2754	97
Mining and Quarrying Occupations ... ..	4	—
Makers of Coke, Lime, Cement, etc. ... ..	3	—
Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	7	—
Workers in Chemicals, Paints, etc. ... ..	2	1
Metal Workers ... ..	421	15
Workers in Precious Metals ... ..	2	—
Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters, etc. ... ..	32	1
Makers of Watches, etc. ... ..	2	—
Workers in Skins, Leather Goods Makers ... ..	7	—
Textile Workers ... ..	3	1
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress ... ..	52	87
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco ... ..	90	22
Workers in Wood, etc. ... ..	223	2
Paper Workers, Printers, etc. ... ..	38	14
Builders, Bricklayers, etc. ... ..	218	—
Painters and Decorators ... ..	42	—
Workers in other Materials ... ..	1	—
Workers in Mixed and Undefined Materials ... ..	14	—
Persons in Gas, Water, Electricity Supply ... ..	6	—
Transport Workers ... ..	349	10
Commercial and Financial Occupations ... ..	329	123
Public Administration and Defence ... ..	129	33
Profession Occupations ... ..	98	135
Persons Employed in Entertainments, etc. ... ..	6	1
Persons Employed in Personal Service ... ..	128	704
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc. ... ..	99	69
Warehousemen, etc. ... ..	38	6
Stationary Engine Drivers, etc. ... ..	19	—
All other Occupations ... ..	189	7
Total Occupied ... ..	5448	1328
Unoccupied and Retired ... ..	916	5118
Total Occupied and Unoccupied .. ..	6364	6446

Table giving Population at each Census since 1801, Classified according to Parish.

Parish.	Area in Acres including inland water.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Althorne	2242	286	300	352	352	418	430	386	390	319	313	338	339	407
Asheldham	1309	127	143	156	144	219	190	212	192	167	180	172	189	203
Bradwell-on-Sea	5239	720	795	904	956	1034	1143	1094	1061	999	905	783	831	747
Cold Norton	1692	223	226	226	216	264	213	207	227	185	183	173	233	326
Creeksea	866	97	128	152	154	199	167	175	153	147	127	105	98	84
Dengie	2856	145	171	234	249	219	312	298	338	300	279	249	224	181
Goldhanger	1802	331	423	459	496	520	535	545	558	524	466	385	369	379
Great Braxted	2635	502	496	508	471	410	402	384	358	373	361	299	285	283
Great Totham	3351	528	567	580	696	786	840	812	794	750	722	627	727	886
Hazeleigh	992	104	111	128	119	131	148	106	143	122	111	132	127	121
Heybridge	1833	368	532	868	1064	1177	1330	1476	1565	1677	1621	1687	1922	1934
Langford	1047	193	213	251	273	257	272	279	234	231	194	198	205	182
Latchingdon	4005	354	354	414	451	583	566	649	578	549	464	394	450	420
Little Braxted	622	73	78	117	92	126	130	111	114	117	125	89	97	109
Little Totham	1292	223	221	267	306	384	388	346	293	293	322	329	404	305
Mayland	1875	171	221	218	226	200	203	225	278	246	203	126	363	343
Mundon	3091	283	281	309	273	309	287	322	370	320	263	227	255	269
North Fambridge	1249	86	129	147	148	142	150	191	167	142	151	116	144	177
Purleigh	5794	709	810	967	1044	1213	1184	1095	1021	822	839	754	821	857
St. Lawrence	2131	140	200	229	182	176	222	184	219	212	189	160	144	132
Southminster	6520	1128	1289	1445	1422	1444	1482	1424	1552	1311	1303	1430	1567	1592
Steeple	2726	342	393	533	497	584	547	559	539	527	460	359	353	391
Stow Maries	1618	168	182	242	242	257	307	265	279	248	176	186	170	147
Tillingham	4927	695	760	946	970	1106	1048	1040	1145	1012	951	797	787	836
Tollesbury	5027	850	850	958	1066	1149	1193	1462	1459	1435	1608	1720	1858	1721
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	4442	548	692	665	690	733	792	803	845	823	870	753	852	861
Tolleshunt Knights	2246	289	307	376	374	313	371	386	401	404	480	431	591	765
Tolleshunt Major	2265	292	350	422	428	447	479	438	437	405	405	335	350	338
Ulling	1034	136	131	175	158	150	166	169	177	163	165	164	163	144
Wickham Bishops	1607	329	356	467	549	544	577	616	605	535	473	466	518	498
Woodham Mortimer	1386	252	295	340	339	308	326	324	312	305	298	243	267	229
Woodham Walter	2621	352	400	454	538	537	585	598	564	523	491	406	463	612
	82,342	11044	12404	14509	15175	16339	15985	17181	17368	16179	15698	14633	16164	16479



## Vital Statistics.

DEATHS. During the year there were 169 deaths allotted to the district (88 males and 81 females), which gives a death rate equivalent to 10·1 per 1000 of the population as against 12·7 for the year 1924. The death rate for England and Wales during 1925 was 12·2.

Infantile death rate, namely the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 11, which is equivalent to 42 per 1000 births, as against 38 for 1924. For the whole country during 1925 was 75.

The following tabular statements give details of the number of deaths classified according to age, cause and sex :—

### Deaths at various ages :—

Age.		No. of Deaths.	
Under 1 year	...	...	11
1 and under 2	...	...	3
2 „ „ 5	...	...	—
5 „ „ 15	...	...	1
15 „ „ 25	...	...	5
25 „ „ 45	...	...	11
45 „ „ 65	...	...	30
65 and over	...	...	108
			—
Total			169
			—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Enteric Fever .. ..	—	—	—
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—
Influenza .. ..	3	1	4
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..	3	4	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	2	1	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. ..	9	10	19
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	—	—	—
Diabetes .. ..	1	1	2
Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc. .. ..	6	5	11
Heart Disease .. ..	21	23	44
Arterio-Sclerosis .. ..	5	1	6
Bronchitis .. ..	4	11	15
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	6	3	9
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. ..	1	—	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) .. ..	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhilitis .. ..	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. ..	1	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	—	—	—
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	—	1	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth .. ..	1	2	3
Suicide .. ..	—	—	—
Other deaths from violence .. ..	4	—	4
Other defined diseases .. ..	19	17	36
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. ..	1	—	1
Totals .. ..	88	81	169

BIRTHS. During the year there were 257 births (137 males—131 legitimate, 6 illegitimate; 120 females—113 legitimate and 7 illegitimate). This gives a birth rate of 15·6 per 1000 of the population, whereas the birth rate for the whole country during the same period was 18·3.

The table on page 15 gives comparative figures for Maldon Rural District and other areas.



# Birth-Rate, Death-Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1925.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Influenza	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Deaths.
England and Wales ..	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.32	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 Great Towns, including London ..	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.30	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.31	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London ..	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.23	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0
Maldon Rural District ..	15.6	10.1	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.0	42	93.5	2.4	4.1

Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for the other areas.

The natural increase in the population, namely the excess in the number of births over the number of deaths, is shown in the following tabular statement for each year since 1910.

During 1910 there were 362 births and 207 deaths giving a natural increase of 155

„ 1911	„ 355	„ 175	„ „	„ 180
„ 1912	„ 341	„ 225	„ „	„ 116
„ 1913	„ 316	„ 185	„ „	„ 131
„ 1914	„ 348	„ 201	„ „	„ 147
„ 1915	„ 273	„ 244	„ „	„ 29
„ 1916	„ 295	„ 190	„ „	„ 105
„ 1917	„ 260	„ 200	„ „	„ 60
„ 1918	„ 229	„ 217	„ „	„ 12
„ 1919	„ 235	„ 208	„ „	„ 27
„ 1920	„ 346	„ 187	„ „	„ 159
„ 1921	„ 323	„ 176	„ „	„ 147
„ 1922	„ 279	„ 201	„ „	„ 78
„ 1923	„ 295	„ 187	„ „	„ 108
„ 1924	„ 236	„ 211	„ „	„ 25
„ 1925	„ 257	„ 169	„ „	„ 88

As the population does not increase by the limited natural increase shown above, it follows that a number of young persons leave the district to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The result is that the population has an increased proportion of very young and old persons amongst whom the death rate is comparatively high. The true death rate of the district is really lower than that shown by the statistical figures compared with the whole country. The figure for correction given by the Registrar General is .744, which gives the district a death rate of 7.5 for the district as compared with 12.2 for the whole country.

POOR LAW RELIEF (Except during periods of marked unemployment). The number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief varies little during the year, and the number receiving outdoor relief at specific dates was as follows :—

MARCH 28th, 1925.

			Men	Women	Children	Medical Relief Only
Rural District of Maldon	..	..	80	175	136	4
Borough of Maldon	..	..	29	53	37	5
Burnham Urban District	..	..	6	24	33	2
Non-resident cases	..	..	4	11	12	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			119	263	218	11
At same period in 1919 total cases were	..	..	80	164	192	33
„ „ 1920	„	„	74	193	208	20



## SEPTEMBER 26th, 1925.

Rural District of Maldon	..	..	84	175	113	6
Borough of Maldon	..	..	28	58	39	1
Burnham Urban District	..	..	3	21	20	—
Non-resident cases	..	..	4	11	15	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			119	265	187	7
At same period in 1919 total cases were	..		78	170	189	23
„ „ 1920	..	..	65	185	201	16

During the year ending September 30th, 1925, the number of cases in the Workhouse and Infirmary were :—

			Men	Women	Children	Total cases	Total days
Maldon Rural District	..	..	84	52	29	165	27071
Borough of Maldon	..	..	29	24	10	63	8052
Burnham Urban District	..	..	11	11	7	29	5873
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			124	87	46	257	40996
For the same period in 1919	..		100	78	26	204	
„ „ 1920	..	..	94	77	26	197	
During the year ending 30th September, 1925, there were the following inmates from the Rochford Union							
	..		30	37	—	67	10640

The accommodation at the Workhouse Infirmary consists of 60 beds (3 beds being for maternity cases).

The following are the particulars of the number of children in Tiptree Cottage Home during the 6 months ending 31st March and 30th September, 1925.

			31st March Number of Children	Days in Home	30th September Number of Children	Days in Home
Rural District of Maldon	..	11		1374	13	1713
Borough of Maldon	..	12		1998	11	1856
Burnham Urban District	..	3		379	3	245
		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			26	3751	27	3814
		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The expenses incurred by the Guardians for a series of years is given on page 81.

With the exception of an epidemic of Influenza in the early part of the year 1922 resulting in 10 deaths from that disease, there was no sickness or invalidity of special importance during the period under review.

## General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—

1. TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS. These are provided by the County Council. None of the Institutions so provided are in the Maldon Rural District.
2. MATERNITY HOSPITAL. Arrangements were made with the Chelmsford General Hospital to admit mothers suffering from complications arising after parturition and expectant mothers requiring special surgical operations such as Cæsarean section. Arrangements were also made with St. George's Hospital, London. These have now come to an end as the Maternity and Child Welfare Work is being transferred to the County Council.
3. CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Arrangements were made with Chelmsford General Hospital to admit children under 5 years of age requiring in-patient treatment. As this arrangement was under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme it ceases as the County Council is to administer this scheme.
4. FEVER HOSPITALS. When the question of the provision of Isolation Hospitals was considered 25 years ago, the District Council was of the opinion that two Isolation Hospitals would be necessary as the district is practically divided into two by the wide estuary of the Blackwater. At that time patients would have to be conveyed by horse ambulance.

On the 3rd November, 1898, an enquiry was held by the L.G.B. relating to the proposal to purchase land in Southminster on which it was proposed to erect an Isolation Hospital. At the enquiry it was pointed out that near the proposed site ground had been laid out for building purposes, and ultimately, with the approval of the L.G.B., an alternative site near the Asheldham water tower was purchased. On this ground a shed was erected which housed a horse-drawn caravan which could be used for isolation of Smallpox cases. For many years this caravan and shed was the only Hospital provision for the southern half of the district for infectious diseases.



On the 13th January, 1901, the L.G.B. held an enquiry relative to the formation of a Joint Hospital Board, the area to be served to consist of the Borough of Maldon and certain parishes in Maldon Rural District.

The Provisional Order made by the L.G.B. was confirmed on 26th July, 1901, and includes among others the following conditions :—

1. The District to be called “Maldon Joint Hospital District,” comprising the Urban District of Maldon and the following parishes in the Maldon Rural District : Goldhanger, Great Braxted, Great Totham, Hazcleigh, Heybridge, Langford, Little Braxted, Little Totham, Mundon, Purleigh, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D’Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights, Tolleshunt Major, Ulting, Wickham Bishops, Woodham Mortimer and Woodham Walter.
2. The Governing body being “The Joint Hospital Board,” consisting of two ex-officio (Mayor of Borough of Maldon and Chairman of Maldon Rural District Council) and nine elective members (four from among members of the Council of the Borough of Maldon and five from among members of the Rural District Council, representing the parishes included in the Hospital area).
3. The purposes for which the United District is formed are the provision, maintenance and management of a hospital provided for the reception of cases of infectious diseases, which may be required for the use of the inhabitants of the constituent districts.
4. Persons shall be admitted into a hospital provided by the Joint Board in any of the following modes and not otherwise except with the consent of the constituent authorities :—

- (a) By an order of the Joint Hospital Board or of either of the constituent authorities.
- (b) By an order of a Medical Officer of Health of either of the constituent authorities.
- (c) By an order of a Medical Officer appointed by the Joint Board.
- (d) By an order of a Justice made under the provisions of Section 124 of the Act, with the consent required by that Section.

Agreement can be made with the Board of Guardians to admit persons in receipt of Poor Law relief on terms.

5. All expenses of the Board to be defrayed out of a common fund to which shall be paid sums received from the constituent authorities in respect of the cost of maintenance of patients as hereinafter provided and the sums recovered for patients. The common fund, so far as not provided by such payments, shall be contributed by the Borough of Maldon, four-ninths; the Parishes in the Rural District included in the Hospital district, five-ninths (such to be special expenses on such parishes).

The cost of maintenance of patients shall include all the expenses incurred except the salaries of the Medical Officers and permanent nurse or nurses.

During 1902, plans for the erection of an Isolation Hospital were approved by the L.G.B., and land at Little Totham, upon which to erect temporary Smallpox accommodation, was acquired.

The Isolation Hospital at Heybridge, which was completed during 1903, is situated on the west side of the road from Maldon to Totham and about two miles from the town of Maldon. This site covers an area of three acres, two-and-a-half of which are enclosed in a close boarded fence 6ft.-6in. high; the remainder of the land is used for the disposal of the sewage from the Hospital.



The original buildings comprised an Administrative Block, a Ward Block for the beds, and the laundry and Disinfecting Block, which are faced with red bricks and tiled.

The Administrative Block contains on the ground floor: Nurses' sitting room, Matron's sitting room, kitchen, scullery, and larder, and on the first floor six bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., and hot linen closet.

The Ward Block is divided into two sections on the plan suggested by the L.G.B., each section comprising a nurse's duty room, with a ward for two patients on one side, and another ward for three patients on the opposite side. The nurses' duty rooms are fitted with kitchen range with high pressure boilers for supplying hot water to the sinks, lavatory basin and bed-pan slop sinks. The walls of this building are plastered with parian cement, and the floors are laid with American maple flooring in narrow widths and secret nailed.

The laundry block comprises the laundry, which is fitted with a copper and white glazed stoneware wash tubes, etc.; the ironing room; Disinfecting Rooms, which are fitted with Thresh's Patent Disinfector (when a new machine was required a Washington Lyon was installed); the Ambulance Room (the Horse Ambulance originally provided was replaced by a Motor Ambulance in 1917), and Mortuary.

There is also a porter's lodge with three rooms. (This was improved during 1917 by raising the roof, thus adding two extra rooms, making it into a five-roomed house.)

Water is obtained from a deep well on the premises, bored to Reading and Thanet sand beds below 180 feet of London clay, and is pumped by a "Robinson" hot-air engine to storage tanks in the various buildings.

The ground being practically level the sewage has to be collected in a storage tank, from which it is pumped by hand power (this was replaced during 1919 by a petrol engine) and distributed on an irrigation plot already referred to outside the close boarded fence. The total cost of the original building, including land, furnishing, disinfectors, architect's fees, legal expenses, laying out of ground, etc., was £5000.

During an extensive epidemic of Scarlet Fever, additional accommodation was provided in tents. These have now been replaced by four wooden Huts, two having a floor area of 39ft. x 12ft. and two 26ft. x 12ft. These are built in sections, so that they can be removed to the Smallpox Isolation Site at Little Totham if required.

Since the Isolation Hospital at Heybridge was opened in December, 1903, the following patients were admitted (these include 23 naval and military cases admitted during 1914-1919).

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Other Diseases	Total
Maldon Borough (1903-25)	..	349	116	23	12	500
Maldon R.D. (Hospital area 1903-25)		310	84	19	7	420
Witham U.D. (1914-25)	..	48	38	12	—	98
Maldon R.D. (Non Hospital area						
1917-25)	.. ..	40	22	2	—	64
Hospital Staff	.. ..	14	2	—	1	17
Inside Districts	.. ..	9	—	—	2	11
		770	262	56	22	1110

The above figures are given in detail year by year on the table on page 23.

From these figures it clearly shows that all along the Borough of Maldon is making more use of the Hospital than the parishes in the Rural District in the "Maldon Joint Hospital District." This is to be expected as the population in the rural area is more scattered and less liable to infection. It does seem that Maldon Borough, during the 22 years the Hospital has been open, has not paid its proper share of the expenses (other than the maintenance cost of patients) and instead of four-ninths, the Borough should have paid at least one-half.



HEYBRIDGE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Table of Admissions and Deaths, 1903—1925.

	SCARLET FEVER.						ENTERIC FEVER.						DIPHTHERIA.						Other Diseases	Total
	Maldon			Maldon			Maldon			Maldon			Maldon			Maldon				
	Cases	Deaths	Other Dists.	Cases	Deaths	Other Dists.	Cases	Deaths	Other Dists.	Cases	Deaths	Other Dists.	Cases	Deaths	Other Dists.	Cases	Deaths	Other Dists.		
1903	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
1904	17	12	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
1905	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1906	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
1907	19	15	1*	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
1908	11	7	4†	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51
1909	10	5	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
1910	4	10	2	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
1911	77	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	118
1912	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
1913	29	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
1914	52	75	2*	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136
1915	48	17	7†	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	156
1916	18	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67
1917	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
1918	1	3	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
1919	8	10	1*	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48
1920	10	3	1*	25	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58
1921	4	13	1*	8	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60
1922	8	12	1*	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44
1923	4	3	1*	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
1924	7	7	1*	4	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38
1925	8	14	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38

NOTES \* Members of the Staff, not included in the District figures. Other Diseases: E Erysipelas. P Poliomyelitis. C Cerebro Spinal Fever.  
† Includes 3 members of the Staff. S Scabies. F Influenza. M Mumps.  
‡ Includes 4 members of the Staff. W Whooping Cough. Ch Chicken Pox.  
O Ophthalmia Neonatorum. T Tubercular Meningitis (died).

As already stated, for many years there was no proper provision made for the isolation of infectious diseases for the parishes in the southern half of the district.

With the improvements of recent years in the transport of patients, the District Council felt that the time had come when an agreement should be entered into with the Joint Hospital Board, for admitting patients into their Institutions from the parishes in the Rural District, not comprised in the Hospital District, rather than go to the expense of providing another Institution.

The Ministry of Health made the necessary provision for the expenses incurred to be Special Expenses in the parishes concerned, and the agreement which was entered into with the Joint Hospital Board on 17th January, 1917, included the following, among other conditions.

1. These parishes (for Rural District Council) to pay an annual retaining fee of £50.
2. The Joint Hospital Board to admit ordinary infectious diseases (named in agreement) to their Fever Hospital at Heybridge from the southern district of the rural area.
3. To admit Smallpox patients from the same area to their Smallpox Hospital.
4. Motor Ambulance to be provided for the removal of such patients.
5. The charges for ordinary infectious diseases to be 8/7 per day and 15/6 in addition for disinfection of patients' bedding, etc. For Smallpox patients the actual cost incurred by the Joint Hospital Board.
6. The agreement to terminate by six months notice of either party.

After this agreement was entered into, the caravan and shed provided for the southern part of the district became unnecessary. The shed was converted into a house for the attendant at the Southminster Water Works and the caravan disposed of.

This arrangement has worked smoothly throughout these years.



5. **SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.** The provision for Smallpox accommodation for district of Maldon Joint Hospital area consists of a site of about 1 acre at Little Totham, surrounded by a close-boarded fence. On the site is a corrugated iron building with a cooking stove for use as a kitchen. Essential ward furniture is stored in the kitchen, and linen and bedding is held in readiness at Heybridge Isolation Hospital. In a few hours one of the wooden huts referred to above in connection with Heybridge Hospital could be transported and erected at Little Totham and put in commission. The water is from a well on the site. For the parishes in the rural area not included in the Joint Hospital Board District, arrangements have been made with the Hospital Board to isolate cases from these parishes at Little Totham.
6. **OTHER HOSPITALS.** There is no General Hospital in the district, and cases requiring in-patient treatment at a General Hospital are sent to Chelmsford, Colchester or one of the London Hospitals.

During 1925, 37 patients were treated in Chelmsford Hospital from Maldon Rural District.

In the Borough of Maldon there is the Infirmary provided by the Board of Guardians with 60 beds (3 for maternity cases),

**INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE AREA.** None provided beyond the provisions made by the Board of Guardians.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.** (a) For infectious diseases there is a motor ambulance which is housed at the Heybridge Fever Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases. The Maldon Joint Hospital Board have agreed that the above ambulance is available for non-infectious and accident cases at a charge of 1/- per mile.

**CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.** Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are provided at Heybridge and Tollesbury. These meet once a month. They close on 1st April, 1926, when the County Council take over the work. There are no Day Nurseries in the district. School Clinics, Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases are provided by the County Council.

## Public Health Officers.

<i>Clerk to Rural District Council</i>	...	A. W. Freeman, Solicitor.
<i>Assistant Clerk</i>	...	H. J. Freeman, Solicitor.
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	...	John F. Macdonald, M.D., D.P.H., who also acts for the Rural Districts of Chelmsford and Rochford.
<i>Clerk to Medical Officer of Health</i>		Miss Olive H. Gowers, CERT. R. SAN. I.
<i>Surveyor &amp; Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>		W. Almond, A.R.SAN.I., who acts as Water Engineer, Sur- veyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector.
<i>Assistant Water Engineer</i>	...	M. Philbrick.
<i>Second Sanitary Inspector</i>	...	C. W. Page, A.R.SAN.I., and Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. Page took up duty on 19th October, 1925. His duties, which were approved by the Ministry of Health, are :—

1. Inquiries regarding infectious diseases and disinfection of premises after infectious disease.
2. Inspection of dairies and cowsheds.
3. Inspection of dwelling-houses under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.
4. Inspections under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations.
5. Sanitary inspection of specific areas.
6. Carrying out of the duties of the Senior Sanitary Inspector when he is absent on leave or occupied with other duties.

The duties allocated to the Sanitary Inspector have been, and are, increasing year by year. The District Council agreed that there were advantages in appointing an officer who would give his whole time to the duties, while retaining Mr. Almond as the Senior Sanitary Inspector. The arrangements are working satisfactorily.



PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME. (a) General. No arrangements have been made by the District Council, but for General Nursing there are a number of local Nursing Associations throughout the district who employ nurse midwives. These are under the supervision of the County Nursing Association and the District Council has no direct or indirect control over these Associations. (b) Infectious Diseases. No arrangement has been made by the District Council.

MIDWIVES. None are subsidized by the District Council. There are 10 midwives practising in the district.

CHEMICAL WORK. Water analysis is undertaken by the District Council. This is mainly undertaken in connection with new houses and public supplies. During the year there were only 8 samples taken beyond those of the public supplies.

### Legislation in Force.

The following are the special local Orders, Regulations and General Adoptive Acts in force in the district :—

#### URBAN POWERS ACQUIRED BY THE COUNCIL.

Under Public Health Act, 1875. Obtained March 27th, 1878.

Section 25. Prohibiting erection of houses without drains.

„ 45. Power to provide receptacles for rubbish.

„ 47 (1), (2). Relating to certain Nuisances on premises.

„ 169 (2), (3) and 170. Referring to Slaughter-houses.

Apply to Heybridge, Purleigh, Southminster, Steeple, Tillingham, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy (on March 19th, 1889, this was extended to include Goldhanger, Great Totham and Great Braxted).

Section 42 and 44. Relating to Removal of House Refuse.

Apply to the above-named parishes and also to Great Totham, Latchingdon and Woodham Walter.

Sections 112, 113, 114. Relating to Offensive Trades.

Apply to Purleigh.

Under Public Health Act, 1875. Obtained June 2nd, 1881.

Section 26 (1). Relating to Building over Sewers.

Apply to Heybridge, Southminster, Steeple, Tillingham, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Bradwell, Great Totham, Latchingdon, Woodham Walter and Purleigh.

Sections 157 and 158. Relating to Bye-Laws for New Buildings.

Apply to whole district.

Under Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23. Relating to Bye-Laws for paving yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses.

Apply to whole district.

#### BYE-LAWS ADOPTED.

Relating to the Removal of House Refuse, &c. Adopted 1891.

Apply to whole district except Tollesbury.

Relating to Prevention of Nuisances from Snow, Filth, Rubbish, &c. Adopted 1891.

Apply to Bradwell, Great Totham, Heybridge, Latchingdon, Purleigh, Southminster, Steeple, Tillingham, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy and Woodham Walter.

Relating to Slaughter-houses. Adopted 1891.

Apply to Goldhanger, Great Braxted, Great Totham, Heybridge, Purleigh, Southminster. Steeple, Tillingham, Tollesbury and Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

Relating to Nuisances from Filth. Adopted 1898.

Apply to whole district.

Relating to New Streets and Buildings. Adopted March, 1904 (revised 5th November, 1925).

Apply to whole district.



Relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds. Adopted July, 1902.

Apply to whole district.

Relating to Nuisances from Filth. Adopted April, 1908.

Apply to whole district.

Regulations for Totham Plains and Tiptree Heath. Adopted 1908.

Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, &c. Adopted January, 1890.

Apply to whole district.

### Water Supply.

In the district there are a number of water supplies under the jurisdiction of the District Council. The mains from the various waterworks are seen on the map facing page 46.

The Southend Waterworks Company's main is seen marked thus — — — leading from Langford, and as the Council has the right of obtaining water from this main under certain conditions, it might be well to consider if advantage can be taken of it.

The area north of Southminster parish, namely Tillingham, Dengie, Bradwell, St. Lawrence and Steeple is not well supplied with water. If there are no engineering difficulties, it might be a practical solution to join up the mains of the Asheldham Tower to the Southend main through the Purleigh mains and supply the area north of Asheldham Tower by distributing mains from that Tower. If the map opposite page 46 is again referred to, it can be seen that there is only a small distance between west end terminus of the mains from the Asheldham Tower and the east end terminus of the Purleigh mains.

In this report a short history of the various waterworks is given and for this purpose use was made of all the records available, and Mr. Almond has been good enough to read and revise the proofs. It is hoped that Councillors may find these interesting and useful for reference purposes.

PURLEIGH WATER WORKS. So designated because the parish of Purleigh is the largest parish that is supplied from the works.

Prior to 1898 a number of alternative schemes for supplying water to a group of parishes was considered. During that year the Rural District Council approved of a definite scheme to supply the parishes of Purleigh, Hazeleigh, Woodham Mortimer, Stow Maries, Cold Norton, North Fambridge, and as water could not be found locally in the parishes of Latchingdon and Althorne, these two parishes were included. In the original scheme Mundon was among the parishes proposed to be supplied, but in the scheme as approved by the Council this parish was excluded. (During 1906 the Local Government Board approved of the mains being extended to supply the parish of Mayland this extension was completed during 1907.)

The Local Government Board held an inquiry at Maldon on 29th September, 1898, relating to the Council's proposal to supply the above parishes, and on 14th June, 1901, for extra expenses incurred that were not in the first proposals.

The scheme which was completed in 1900 consisted of :—

The Council purchased about 11 acres of land in the parishes of Woodham Walter and Woodham Mortimer with a view to the protection of the natural springs which arise near one another at the London clay outcrop in the parish of Woodham Walter near the corner of Bell Grove. The average daily yield of these springs is about 100,000 gallons. From the springs the water is taken by cement-jointed earthenware pipes to a collecting tank near the lowest of the springs. This collecting tank is 32 feet by 16 feet and 10 feet deep with a 32,000 gallons capacity, wholly underground, roofed over with concrete arches.

Adjoining the collecting tank is a brick-and-slatted pumping station with two vertical boilers and two horizontal duplex steam pumps, and so arranged that either boiler can supply steam to either pump. During 1911 a new timber-and-corrugated-iron engine room 36 feet by 15 feet was erected at the pumping station with suction gas plant and gas engine (Messrs. Hornsby's make) capable of developing 17 brake horse power with a new three-throw vertical pump (from Messrs. Hayward Tyler & Co.) This plant can act independently of the original steam plant, and is now exclusively used except during

breakdowns. From the collecting tank at the pumping station, which is 101 feet above sea-level, the water is pumped through a 5-inch rising main (each pump is capable of pumping 5,000 gallons per hour) into a service reservoir situated at the extreme south of the parish of Woodham Walter (at extreme north corner of Thriftwood) and 211 feet above sea-level. The service reservoir, which is 41 feet by 21 feet and 12 feet deep, with a capacity of 64,500 gallons, is constructed of Portland cement concrete. During 1906, to increase the pressure in the mains at the elevated areas throughout the route, a syphon was erected at the service reservoir, which was lengthened during 1910 to 48 feet, but owing to the increased pressure on the low levels causing many bursts, the use of the standpipes was discontinued.

From the service reservoir the water flows by gravitation through mains laid 3 feet below the ground level. The first portion of these mains, which is 5 inches, crosses several fields to London Road in the parish of Woodham Mortimer (here a 3-inch branch connection is made to supply a number of cottages) and continued along the road to Barons Lane. From this point a 4-inch main is laid along the road to Howe Green, Three Ashes, Beacon's Hill and Palepit. From Palepit the main divides into two 3-inch branches—one branch continues along the road towards Latchingdon and Althorne, the other continues along the road leading to North Fambridge. The following are the feet above sea-level at a number of points along the route of the mains. Collecting tank at the pumping station 101, Service reservoir 211, Hazeleigh White Hart 171, Cock Clarks 161, Purleigh Lodge 171, Beacon Hill 160, Kit Hill 100, Latchingdon 21, Althorne Tyle Hall 174, Fambridge Ferry 14, Mayland School 130, Lower Mayland 18.

At intervals along the route of the mains, and at the end of all branches, stand posts are placed, and at places special lofty posts are provided to enable distant farmers to fill their water butts. The stand posts are of the banjo pattern with waste-preventing self-cleansing action, and opened by a special key, but many of these have been discarded for school board taps with loose keys.

The line of mains is shown on the map facing page 46, the pumping station being marked **A**, the service reservoir **B**, and Latchingdon Sub-Pumping Station **C**.



The Local Government Board sanctioned the following loans and the work subsequently carried out:—

In 1904 for extending the mains in the parishes of Hazleigh, Latchingdon and Purleigh at an estimated cost of £1,050.

In 1906 for extending the mains to the parish of Mayland:

(a) Along Green Lane to Lower Mayland

(b) From Upper Althorne to Mayland School and Mayland Court.

(a) and (b) were completed in 1907 at a cost of £764 14s.

In 1906 for extending the mains along Hackman's Road in the parish of Purleigh, at an estimated cost of £630, and 1,400 yards of 2-inch in the Parish of North Fambridge at an estimated cost of £270. These two extensions were completed in 1907.

The cost of the original scheme was £13,874, but the above extensions of mains and other improvements resulted in the cost by the end of 1907 being up to £15,000.

During 1908 the main was extended from Hazeleigh Rectory to Woodham Mortimer Lodge, and after a Local Government Board inquiry in 1913, the following extensions were completed in 1914:—

(a) A 3 inch main, 1,050 yards from the 3-inch main at Round Bush, along Hales Lane to Hales Farm, at a cost of £193 : 12 : 4.

(b) A 3-inch main, 860 yards from the main at Walton's Hall to the end of main at Scott and Bakers Farm, Purleigh, the latter completed a circuit between the 5 and 4-inch mains, at a cost of £159 : 17 : 0 (of this sum the owners of the farms paid £25).

(c) A 3-inch main, 220 yards from the main at Mayland School to Mayland Vicarage, at a cost of £44 : 4 : 0, defrayed, subject to certain conditions, by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

During 1923, along Steeple Road, Mayland, 681 yards of 2-inch cast-iron mains were laid.

As early as 1904 complaints were received from Althorne that the supply was not sufficient. At that time extra pumping overcame the difficulty, but these complaints were repeated during subsequent years, especially during the summer months. During 1908 the District Council engaged Mr. Eaton, Consulting Engineer, to examine and report on the whole scheme, especially as to the available supply at the higher points. The District Council accepted his recommendations, and after a Local Government Board enquiry in 1913, the following work was put in hand and completed during 1914:—

In the parish of Latchingdon, situated near the old Church, on the south side of the road leading from North Fambridge to Althorne, an underground concrete reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity, a small engine shed, with a combined oil engine and pump, capable of raising 2,000 gallons per hour, and a cast-iron overhead tank on open steel staging with a capacity of 10,000 gallons. The water flows into the underground reservoir at a level of 146 feet above sea-level, which is 6 feet above the floor of the reservoir. The overhead tank is erected on ground 170 feet above sea-level and with the staging the level of the water in the tank when half full is 203 feet above sea-level—the highest point of the highway beyond this point along the route of the mains is 174 feet.

The consulting engineer was of the opinion that the above works would not only improve the water supply to the high points, but would diminish the pressure in the intermediate mains and thus obviate the difficulties associated with repeated bursts that the mains were subject to in the past.

Even these decided improvements were not sufficient to guarantee a constant supply to the high points during the warm months of the year, and after careful consideration the Council, on the recommendation of a consulting engineer, laid in 1922 a 4-inch main along Barons Lane, Purleigh, to Purleigh Wash, a distance of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

This formed a complete circuit as follows:—

From end of 5-inch main in one direction to Purleigh Wash and Fambridge Road to Palepit Corner, and in the other direction by Howe Green, Cold Norton, and on to Palepit Corner again.

Again in 1925 the Council being anxious to make a permanent improvement in the water supply of the elevated areas in Althorne and Cold Norton, consulted Messrs. T. & C. Hawksley, Consulting Engineers, of Westminster. Their report, dated 7th December, 1925, reads as follows:—

#### PURLEIGH DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

“ In compliance with the obliging instructions received through Mr. Freeman, we have considered the distribution of water to the above district with a view to advising as to the best means of improving the pressure and volume of water available at certain points. Mr. Almond has kindly explained the position and provided us with maps showing the pipes in the area.

From the information placed before us it appears that:—

- (1) There is ample pumping power and also ample water available at the springs at Woodham Walter.
- (2) The supply throughout the district is adequate except in the summer months.
- (3) The supply to Althorne can only be maintained by using the sub-pumping station, and that the supply to the low level tank there is inadequate (in summer) unless the 4-inch pipes in Barons Lane and Cold Norton are both used to supply the area east of the Maldon—North Fambridge Road.
- (4) At times of heavy consumption the pressure is insufficient to afford a supply to the houses at Beacon Hill.
- (5) The use of the standpipe at the reservoir results in frequent fractures of the 3-inch pipes in the low level area east of Purleigh and Cold Norton, and in this district the pipes are known to be extremely poor castings.



Owing to the conditions under which the pumps are worked there is no exact record of the water actually consumed in the area, but we have assumed that 65,500 gallons are to be supplied daily, and that this will allow for several years' growth in the district.

We have estimated the consumption in the various districts on the assumption that the total quantities to be supplied are in proportion to the metered consumptions in the absence of better means of allocating the water. Mr. Almond has kindly made allocations based on the rateable values of the properties supplied and on the present meter consumptions, and his calculations show that our figures are substantially correct.

These calculations show that 32,800 gallons per day must be distributed from Palepit Corner, of which 12,800 gallons are required for the low level supply in the Latchingdon and Mayland districts, and the balance is to be taken through the 3-inch pipe leading to Althorne.

To supply this quantity of water at Palepit Corner under a pressure sufficient to deliver say 17,250 gallons per day to the suction tank at Althorne a very heavy draught is made on the 4-inch main through Cold Norton, and as this pipe passes over Beacon Hill (about 160 feet + O.D.) the pressure is reduced to such an extent that no water can be drawn for the houses on the Cold Norton side of Beacon Hill. Owing to the friction loss in the 5-inch main from the reservoir (about 8 feet per mile under full discharge) the pressure at the top of Beacon Hill would not exceed about  $23\frac{1}{2}$  feet during the summer demand even with the valve near Cold Norton Station closed. It is therefore evident that difficulty will always arise if any large volume of water is passed over this hill. The 4-inch main from the end of the 5-inch near Purleigh was laid recently in order to avoid this hill, and the relief given has been marked. The friction loss in the 3-inch main from Purleigh Wash to Palepit Corner is, however, so great that full use cannot be made of this new 4-inch main.

If the 3-inch is replaced by a 5-inch pipe, the valve near Cold Norton Station can be kept closed and the whole of the above-mentioned 32,800 gallons supplied through the new pipe under pressure sufficient to reach the suction tank at Althorne during most of the day. Incidentally a long length of defective pipes would be removed from the system.

It is probable that present needs can be met by using a 4-inch instead of the 5-inch pipe proposed, but the supply at Althorne would be intermittent in summer, and we think it better to provide for further growth in this area.

If the existing pipes were good castings, temporary relief might be obtained by erecting a small high level tank at the Woodham Walter Reservoir instead of the existing standpipe, but it must be borne in mind that in a system where the pipes are too small, such additional head is rapidly lost when the consumption increases.

If the Maldon Rural District Council desire to make use of the supply secured to them under the Southend Water Company's Act of 1924, we venture to suggest that such supply could be readily taken into the 3-inch main near Corporation Farm and the pressure would be ample to give a supply through an extension of the 3-inch main into Cold Norton. A valve could then be closed on the 4-inch pipe at Howe Green and the existing 5-inch main, thus relieved of a considerable head, could maintain the supply to the Althorne area without any increase of static pressure, whereas the Southend Company's pressure would be too great for direct application to the defective pipes in that area.

We therefore beg to recommend that the existing 3-inch pipes from Purleigh Wash to Palepit Corner be replaced by pipes 5 inches diameter and that convenient connections be made between the new pipe and the three existing mains at its southern extremity. The length of pipe is about  $1\frac{5}{8}$  miles, and we estimate the cost of the pipe-line suggested would be about £1,900, assuming that Spun Iron Pipes are adopted and that the main can be laid in the grass margins of the road."

In January, 1926, the District Council approved of the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of Messrs. Hawksley's report, and the necessary application for sanction will in due course be made to the Ministry of Health.

When the works were completed in 1900, there were about 26 miles of mains and supplied about 446 houses and 52 farms.

During 1903 there were about 489 houses and 62 farms (347 connected with the mains and 204 supplied from stand pipes).

Consumption during 1902 was 6,039,797 gallons.

„ „ 1903 „ 5,042,187 „

During 1910 about 619 houses and many farms were supplied.

„ 1912 consumption was 10,950,000 gallons.

„ 1919 about 684 houses were supplied.

„ 1920 „ 704 „ „ „

„ 1925 the consumption was 19,500,000 gallons.

During 1925 the number of houses supplied, classified according to parish, was as follows:—

		No. of Houses in parish at 1921.	No. supplied.
Althorne	...	98	121
Cold Norton	...	68	99
North Fambridge	...	42	53
Hazeleigh	...	27	30
Latchingdon	...	109	103
Mayland	...	78	77
Purleigh	...	216	199
Stow Maries	...	38	39
Woodham Mortimer	...	63	36
Woodham Walter	...	125	6
Mundon	...	61	11
		—	—
		925	774
Maldon Borough	...		3

The history of the scheme which I have roughly outlined clearly shows that many of the difficulties associated with the system have been due to the increasing demand for water as the result of the many extensions carried out and in addition to the increased use of the water at dairy farms for other than domestic purposes, in fact, dairy farmers would have found it very inconvenient, and in many cases impossible, to have carried on their businesses without the supply.

The quality of the water is excellent.



SOUTHMINSTER WATERWORKS. These works were completed during 1894. The water is derived from springs about a mile from Southminster in the parish of Asheldham. The daily yield of water, which is about 80,000 gallons, is derived from a fairly large area of gravel extending from Asheldham to Tillingham. Over the springs was erected a covered (new covers provided in 1903) reservoir to hold 12,000 gals. (this was enlarged in 1900, and as a result of the clearing of the ground for this purpose more water was obtained). From the covered reservoir the water is pumped through a 4-inch rising main by means of a six horse-power steam engine (during 1902 the pumping was improved and duplicated, and in 1922 a new engine room with gas plant, gas engine and pump was erected) to a 12,000 gallons wrought iron cylindrical tank erected on a 70-feet high brick tower. The ground level at this point is 59 feet above sea level. From the overhead tank the water flows through a distributing main to supply the village of Southminster. The main in its first section is 4-inch, which is reduced to 3-inch and then to 2-inch. From time to time the mains have been extended, notably during 1895, 1896, 1902, 1903, and in 1909 the main was extended to supply cottages and a farm in the parish of Asheldham. During 1908 several houses erected on high ground in the parish of Southminster were connected to the mains, which necessitated the provision of a syphon at the overhead tank.

In 1911, in the parish of Southminster, 352 houses out of a total of 477 were supplied.

In 1925, in the parish of Asheldham, 17 houses out of a total of 44, and in the parish of Southminster, 375 houses out of a total of 419.

During 1912 the estimated amount of water supplied from these works was 12,775,000 gallons.

The water is of excellent quality.

The line of mains is shown on the map facing page 46, the pumping station being marked D.

TOLLESBURY WATERWORKS. In 1911 a trial boring was made when it was found that the London clay was pierced at a depth of 170 feet. Water was found at 187 feet and boring continued to 265 feet without materially affecting the water level. At a depth of 353 feet the chalk was reached with the result that the water level fell 14 feet. At this point boring was discontinued. The amount of grains of salt per gallon found in the water samples at this time varied from 83 to 88·6 grains. During 1912, after an L.G.B. inquiry, tests as to quantity of water obtainable from the 3-inch bore were made, when it was found that with a  $2\frac{7}{8}$ -inch pump 24,000 gallons were pumped in 24 hours.

The following gives particulars of layers through which the trial bore pierced. These are given in order from surface level onwards :—

#### SECTION OF TRIAL BORE, TOLLESBURY.

Description.	Thickness of each stratum.		Total depths from the surface.	
	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Top Earth and Sand ...	2	...	2	...
Gravel and Sand containing water ...	16	...	18	...
Yellow Clay ...	3	...	21	...
London Clay with Loam Stones ...	149	...	170	...
Sand Stone ...	...	9	170	9
Sandy Clay ...	26	3	197	...
Green Sand containing water ...	13	...	210	...
Dappled Clay ...	4	...	214	...
Yellow Clay ...	6	...	220	...
Mottled Clay ...	25	...	245	...
Lower Green Sand containing water	10	...	255	...
Sand ...	9	...	264	...
Dark Clay ...	33	...	297	...
Yellow Clay ...	3	...	300	...
Chalk ...	10	...	310	...
Flint in Chalk ...	1	...	311	...
Chalk containing water ...	47	...	358	...

Level of surface of ground above O.D. = 75.

Depth of Shaft of Boring = 358 feet.

Level of water at commencement of pumping was about O.D.

After an inquiry held on 23rd October, 1913, the L.G.B. approved of the proposed schemes for the purpose of providing a public water supply for the parish of Tollesbury.

The work which was completed during 1914 consisted of :—

Well with a clear diameter of 10 feet sunk to a depth of 150 feet. To prevent pollution from surface water the upper 20 feet has cast-iron cylinders lined with brickwork, and below this the well is lined with 9-inch brickwork (Gault Bricks) set in cement mortar. The bore-hole is sunk a further depth of 105 feet with 12-inch perforated steel tubes. With the water level 60 feet below the ground level, which it was when the well was finished, there was over 44,000 gallons of water in the well at that time. Over the well is erected brick and slated engine room and other buildings provided with gas engines and suction gas plant in duplicate with treble-barrel standpipe pumps in duplicate (Ruston, Proctor & Co. and Hayward Tyler & Co.).

From the well the water is pumped through a 5-inch rising main into a 20,000 gallon overhead tank on steel stanchions 50 feet above ground level (i.e., bottom of tank is 50 feet above ground level). From the overhead tank the water flows through 386 yards of 5-inch, 1503 yards of 4-inch, and 3265 yards of 3-inch mains. The pump which is operated by the suction gas plant is capable of lifting 5,750 gallons of water per hour.

The supply is from the Thanet sands under the London clay and, as already stated, contains excess of saline matter.

The number of houses supplied during 1925 was 460 out of a total of 477.

With the exception of a large amount of saline matter the quality is excellent.

The distribution of the mains is seen on the map facing page 46, the water works being marked **F**.



HEYBRIDGE WATER SUPPLY. This populous parish is separated from the Northern boundary of the Borough of Maldon by a tidal creek. The population in 1921 was 1934, divided between the village proper with about 1634 and a hamlet known as Heybridge Basin, about a mile east of the village, with about 300.

Prior to 1901 part of the village was supplied by a bored well at Messrs. Bentall's Iron Works. The water was pumped to an elevated tank from which water was supplied to the works, and as far back as 1900 mains had been laid outside the works to standpipes for the supply of water to a certain number of employees and their families. In 1901 out of a total of about 314 houses in the village of Heybridge, 191 houses were so supplied (15 of these had actually the water laid on). The standpipes at that time were in Hall Road, Church Road, Roothings, Flat Tops, Stock Terrace and Well Terrace. The remaining houses depended mainly upon shallow wells for their supplies and many of these were polluted.

The question of extending the mains of the Heybridge Iron Works was considered from time to time, and on 18th April, 1912, a L.G.B. inquiry was held relative to an application made by the District Council with a view to extending the water mains. Messrs. E. H. Bentall & Co. Ltd. agreed to supply water not exceeding 4,000,000 gallons and not less than half that amount per annum at 10½d. per 1,000 gallons for a period of 30 years. Sanction was obtained on condition that no main of less diameter than 3-inch was laid. At this time Messrs. Bentall supplied 218 houses (145 being their own property and 73 belonging to other owners); of these the 73 were to be included in the new scheme and in addition other 104 houses—a total of 177 supplied from the Council's mains. The mains, which consisted of 769 yards, of 4-inch and 1219 yards of 3-inch, were completed during 1913.

During 1919 an extension of the water mains was made along Goldhanger Road for supply of the Housing Scheme and consisted of 624 yards of 3-inch pipes.

During 1924 the following extensions of mains were completed :- 861 yards of 3-inch along Goldhanger Road to supply a group of new bungalows near the Basin Road (the owners of these buildings paid £150 towards the cost).

The quality of the water is excellent.

HEYBRIDGE BASIN. In 1899 a bored well was taken over from the Navigation Company and the sunk portion was reconstructed during that year at a cost of £150. In subsequent years the water level in this well, like other deep wells, fell, and in 1908 a second bore from the bottom of the well was made and carried deeper than the other in the hope of procuring a better supply, but the water level remained the same. A deep well pump was provided which allowed of water being withdrawn 31 feet below the rest level.

GOLDHANGER. During 1895 the public well was partially reconstructed and the pump repaired. In subsequent years subsoil water was shown to be gaining access to the well, and in 1904 the well was deepened and put in proper repair. As the result of this the supply was satisfactory for some time, but again the well began to give trouble, and after a Ministry of Health inquiry was held sanction was obtained for the provision of an entirely new well, which was completed during 1923. The well is 5 feet in diameter, 70 feet in depth with a 6-inch bore to a further depth of 100 feet. The pumping arrangement consists of deep well pump with wheel frame at top for hand power. The water rose to within 33 feet of the surface.

There have been no complaints since this new well has been provided.

MUNDON. During the summer of 1898 the chief public well failed, and the main population had to depend upon the supply from the private deep well at The Hall. The parish was against joining the Purleigh system, and during 1909 a deep well was sunk on the east side of the Maldon Road at the north of the village. The level of the ground at this spot is 42 feet above sea-level and the water-level was found to rise between 39 feet to 47 feet below ground level. The section of the boring was found to be as follows:—

Description.	Thickness of each Stratum.	Total depth from the Surface.
Top soil and yellow brown clay ...	35 feet	
London clay ...	197 „	232 feet
Brown sandy clay ...	13 „	245 „
Sandstone ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	$245\frac{1}{2}$ „
Clay and shells ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$ „	255 „
Shells and sand ...	1 „	256 „
Sand ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$ „	$264\frac{1}{2}$ „
Dark clay ...	11 „	$275\frac{1}{2}$ „
Red mottled clay ...	7 „	$282\frac{1}{2}$ „
Clayey green sand ...	24 „	$306\frac{1}{2}$ „
Dark sandy clay ...	25 „	$331\frac{1}{2}$ „
Clayey sand ...	11 „	$342\frac{1}{2}$ „
Fine clayey sand ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „	350 „
Sandy clay ...	30 „	380 „
Flints ...	2 „	382 „
Chalk ...	2 „	384 „

A number of houses had no proper water supply within a reasonable distance, and during 1922, the mains of the Purleigh system were extended from Hales Farm, Purleigh, to Allens Corner, Mundon, and six houses in the parish of Mundon were connected to this extension. The extension was paid for by the owners of these houses.

**TIPTREE WATERWORKS.** Prior to 1900 the water supply for the parish of Tolleshunt Knights and part of Tiptree village was from shallow wells and brooks, but during that year the principal brook got polluted. In 1901 the District Council investigated the amount of water available from a spring just outside the area of Maldon Rural District in the parish of Inworth (Lexden and Winstree R.D.) In 1903 the Local Government Board sanctioned a loan for carrying out the following works:—

- (a) Purchase of land for the protection of the springs in the parish of Inworth. The water is derived from a gravel patch extending for a mile in a north-easterly direction and is in places 24 feet in thickness.
- (b) A collecting well, 12 feet diameter and 20 feet deep, of open brickwork at the outlet of the water.



- (c) Water from another well gravitates to the collecting well (this was the trial well sunk in 1901).
- (d) From the collecting well it is pumped by a Canadian windmill (also provided with horse gear in case of calm) into a reservoir of 61,000 gallons capacity placed on high ground (234 feet above sea-level). From this reservoir the water is supplied through 4-inch, 3-inch and 2-inch mains.

Owing to a number of dwelling houses being erected on high ground with water closets and baths above ground floor, it has been found difficult at times to maintain a constant supply to upstairs cisterns. This difficulty has been increased owing to the constant extension of mains from time to time.

When the scheme was completed in its original form during 1904, the water was used by the jam factory and 32 houses and farms.

Extensions were carried out during 1908 along Chapel Road, and Mr. Mynott laid a private main nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Strawberry Lane along Tudwick Road for the purpose of supplying an estate in the course of development.

This last main, due to not being properly coated inside, was acted upon by the water, and from time to time gave considerable trouble (the District Council took this portion of the main over—the then owners paying the Council the sum of £100).

During 1923 the mains were extended by 1,227 yards of 3-inch from Park Lane to Barn Hall Lodge; and in addition, 440 yards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch steel tubes in Tudwick Lane, Tolleshunt D'Arcy was replaced by 2-inch cast-iron main and the main extended towards Tolleshunt Major by 560 yards of 2-inch.

During 1923 a new windmill head was fitted to replace the old one. When the work was in hand the actual yield per day of 24 hours during a continuous run of 12 days was tested, when it was found to be 15,700 gallons.

The mains are shown on the map facing page 46. The water-works being marked by the letter **E**.

During 1925, in addition to the jam factory and printing works, water was supplied to 208 houses and farms in the parish of Tolleshunt Knights, 50 houses in the parish of Tolleshunt D'Arcy (the Tiptree end of the parish).

At the present time the Council has under consideration the question of carrying out improvements to increase the pressure in the mains and to ascertain the exact amount of water available.

DENGIE PARISH. The defective water supply to a group of cottages in the parish of Dengie has been under the consideration of the District Council on a number of occasions, but in this and similar cases, it is not possible to provide an alternative water supply at anything like a reasonable cost.

TOLLESHUNT MAJOR PARISH. As far back as 1899, the Council decided to provide a public well in the centre of the village, but the sight selected yielded a very impure water. In 1905, an arrangement was made with the New England Company for the spring behind their cottages being utilized for the supply of the houses near that locality.

In 1909, Messrs. Gray, owners of the Bell Inn, sunk a well on a piece of land, opposite the Inn, under the impression that the land belonged to them. Subsequently it was proved that the land was Vested in the Rural District Council, and was agreed to pay Messrs. Gray, £10 for the well, and they retained the pump fixed on their premises upon paying an acknowledgment of 2/6 per year. A pump was fixed near the wall for the use of the public, and area round paved in, this cost £11.

The quantity of water from this well in recent years has not been satisfactory.

WOODHAM WALTER. A few houses on the western boundary of this parish are supplied with water from the Danbury Waterworks belonging to the Chelmsford Rural District.

CREEKSEA. Several cottages in the hamlet of Ostend are supplied with water from the Burnham Urban District Council's Waterworks.

The remaining portions of the district are supplied by public and private wells. Of the latter a few are deep and the greater number shallow wells.

The following are the particulars of the public wells in the various parishes, exclusive of those used for flushing sewers :—

Parish.	Type of well.	Number.
Bradwell-on-Sea ..	Shallow ..	1
Great Braxted ..	„ ..	2
Little Braxted ..	„ ..	1
Goldhanger ..	Deep ..	1
Heybridge Basin ..	„ ..	1
Langford ..	Shallow ..	1
Mundon ..	Deep ..	1
Steeple ..	„ ..	2
Tillingham ..	Shallow ..	6
Tollesbury ..	„ ..	1
Tolleshunt D'Arey ..	„ ..	2
Tolleshunt Major ..	„ ..	2
Great Totham ..	„ ..	4
Little Totham ..	„ ..	1
Ulting ..	„ ..	1
Wickham Bishops ..	„ ..	2

SAMPLES OF WATER. During the year eight samples of water were taken for analysis.

WATER CERTIFICATES. Certificates were granted to private persons for new houses as follows :—

From Chelmsford Mains ..	2
Purleigh District Water Mains ..	9
Tolleshunt Knights Water Mains	12
Tollesbury Water Mains ..	4
Tolleshunt D'Arey Water Mains	2
Public Pumps ..	8
Private Shallow Wells ..	6
Private Deep Wells ..	2
Southminster Water Mains .	2
Heybridge Water Mains ..	10



## Rivers and Streams.

Particulars of the Blackwater and Chelmer rivers are given on page 8. Neither of these rivers receive polluting matter to any extent while flowing through the Maldon rural district. The Chelmsford Corporation Water Act, 1923, authorises the Corporation of Chelmsford to abstract water from the River Chelmer near Sandford Mill in the rural district of Chelmsford—the quantity not to exceed 1,000,000 gallons per day. The Southend Waterworks Act, 1924, authorises the Southend Waterworks Company to abstract water from the River Chelmer near Rushes Lock and from the River Blackwater at Langford. The Southend Waterworks Act provides that the effluent from the Chelmsford Joint Sewerage Works shall be carried by a pipe past the point of intake at Rushes Lock and the effluent from the Witham Sewage Works beyond the point of intake from the River Blackwater at Langford. The discharge of such large volumes of sewage effluent into the rivers after a good deal of water has been extracted may cause a nuisance.

## Drainage and Sewerage.

There are public sewers in Heybridge, Latchingdon, Southminster, Tillingham, Tollesbury and Tolleshunt D'Arcy. In Latchingdon, Tillingham, Tollesbury and Tolleshunt D'Arcy there are sewage purification works. In Heybridge and Southminster there are no purification works.

In addition to the above sewers there are short lengths of old sewers in Althorne, Bradwell, Goldhanger and Steeple. At Bradwell there are three outfalls in the village—one near the Cemetery, one in the Allotments and one near the old Coastguard Cottages, Waterside. From time to time the latter outfall was the cause of complaints, and during 1924 a cesspool was provided and a diaphragm pump fixed to empty the cesspool into an irrigation channel at the side of which osiers have been planted.

In most of the remaining villages there are road drains with a number of houses draining into them, thus serving the double purpose. In practically all the villages there are houses that drain direct into the nearest ditch, and provided the ditch is a reasonable distance away from houses no nuisance arises; on the other hand nuisances do occur when the ditches are in the vicinity of a group of houses, and in a number of instances the District Council serve notice for the abatement of such nuisances.

In Tiptree Messrs. Wilkin & Sons have provided private purification works for their factory and certain house property. The Anchor Press Company have also provided small private works, but this village is developing so quickly (the population of Tolleshunt Knights parish was 431 in 1901, while by 1921 it was 765) that the question of sewers and sewage purification works should be considered at an early date. A part of Tiptree village is in the adjoining district of Lexden and Winstree, and surely the proper course is for the two authorities to agree to a joint scheme rather than each to provide a separate purification works, and thus economise both as regards the purchase of the land and the subsequent working expenses.

HEYBRIDGE. The village is drained by a number of short sewers which discharge into the tidal Creek. There are nine main outfalls as follows :—

- (1) Open ditch at back of Messrs. Belsham's Maltings, discharging in Creek near Mill. Drains a number of houses, a few with water closets.
- (2) Piped outfall discharging off Mill Lane. Drains about 30 houses, several with water closets.
- (3) Piped outfall near Mr. Mulley's property. Drains several houses, a few with water closets.
- (4) Piped outfall near Mr. Payne's shop. Drains several cottages with water closets.
- (5) Piped outfall near "Maltsters' Arms," Hall Road. Drains about 20 houses.
- (6) Piped outfall at corner of County Council's Stores Field. Drains about a dozen houses.
- (7) Piped outfall near Maltings at back of Spring Lane. Drains about 30 cottages.
- (8) Open ditch crossing meadow at end of Hall Road and which takes outfall at brink under the Canal. Drains about 120 houses, but few of these have water closets.

In addition to the above draining into Heybridge Creek there are a number of houses (over 30) draining direct into the Creek.

As the Creek is tidal, even such a comparatively large amount of sewage is so diluted that it is seldom a nuisance arises.

During 1915 the L.G.B. sanctioned the laying of a 12-inch sewer from the outfall sewer near the school to a sluice discharging into the tidal water of Heybridge Creek. This abated the nuisance from the stagnant sewage in the open ditch.

At Heybridge Basin the sewers were laid prior to 1890 and these were improved and extended from time to time. During 1894 a large section was relaid and a larger flushing tank provided. There are no purification works either for the village of Heybridge or Heybridge Basin.

LATCHINGDON. During the years 1904-1906 a number of ditch nuisances occurred, and as these were difficult to deal with, the Council decided to provide sewers and purification works for the village of Latchingdon. The L.G.B. held an inquiry in 1906, and sanction was obtained in 1907. The work was put in hand during 1907, but owing to such slow progress the work had to be taken out of the original contractor's hands and given into another person's. The works, which were finished in 1908, consisted of: Collecting tank and two acres of land on which the sewage is pumped for irrigation purposes by means of a windmill pump. In consequence of complaints arising from smells it was found necessary in 1909 to cover over the collecting tank and adjacent parts.

SOUTHMINSTER. Prior to 1890 brick barrel sewers conveyed the sewage of this large village to three separate outfalls discharging into ditches. From time to time new sewers were laid for new houses, and lengths of ditches into which a number of houses drained were piped in. The condition of the ditches on the marshes into which the three main outfall sewers discharge gave rise to nuisances from time to time. The complaints were so numerous that in 1906 the Council provided a flushing tank in Queenborough Road and appointed a man to flush and cleanse the ditches. In 1908 a parish meeting was held, when it was decided to ask the District Council not to carry out further improvements without giving the Parish Council an opportunity of placing the matter before a parish meeting.



At the present time some of the sewers in this parish cannot be considered but unsatisfactory. There is no purification works; the sewers discharge into ditches on the marshes fairly far away from houses, and with a man employed to flush the sewers and cleanse these ditches no serious nuisance arises. The sewage partly purified by its flow through these ditches finds its way to tidal creek and ultimately to sea.

TILLINGHAM. This was the first parish in the whole district to have its proper sewers and sewerage purification works. The latter consists of a small piece of land outside the village which is used for irrigation purposes. A man is employed to flush the sewers and attend to the sewage plot. These works date back to about forty years, and during that time very few complaints have been received regarding the condition of the effluent.

TOLLESBURY. In 1879 a severe epidemic of Typhoid Fever prevailed in this village and in consequence the village was shortly afterwards sewered. At this time there was no attempt at purification of the sewage. In 1891 the sewer outfall was extended to the river at a cost of £475, and a settling tank also provided to prevent the grosser impurities from entering the tidal waters. From time to time the sewers were extended as required. In 1897 the District Council decided to extend the sewers, but when an application was made to the L.G.B. for sanction of the loan, the question of the provision of sewage purification works was raised. The L.G.B. held an inquiry in 1899. In 1900 the plans were deposited with the L.G.B., and in 1901 these were approved of and a tender accepted to carry out the same. In 1901 these works were completed and consisted of septic tank and two small coke filters. These works, with some extensions of the sewers, cost £1,060. Owing to the concentration of the sewage the filter beds got choked up, but now that ample water supply has been provided for the village, the purification is working under more favourable conditions. The duties of the scavenger at Tollesbury includes the flushing of the sewers and attending to the sewage works.

**TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY.** In the early eighties a system of half-pipe sewers was adopted to take the slops from certain portions of the village, but this proved unsatisfactory, and in 1891 the L.G.B. approved of the decision of the District Council to sewer the village and provide purification works. The work was not completed until 1895 because many difficulties were encountered—there was difficulty of obtaining a proper legal conveyance of the plot of land planned out for irrigation which necessitated procuring another site. This site provided very little fall, so that it was necessary to remove two feet of the top soil and specially preparing the remaining soil for irrigation purposes. Some of the sewers had also to be diverted on account of the water-logged condition of the land. These difficulties not only caused delay but added considerably to the expense. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation, and although the effluent finds its way into the road-side ditch there is no nuisance. The duties of the scavenger includes the flushing of sewers and attending to the sewage plot.

### Closet Accommodation.

At one time the sanitary conveniences were mainly privies, but these are being gradually replaced by pail closets. Even in villages with sewers and water supply there are very few water closets. At the present time the general form of convenience is the pail closet. These are being scavenged in the more populous areas, details of which are given under the heading of "Scavenging."

At the end of the year, the following tabular statement shows the approximate number of closets of various types in the district:—

Number of water closets with proper flushing arrangements	459
„ „ „ hand „ „	137
„ pail closets (a small number having an arrangement for distributing dry earth)	... 2809
„ privies ... ..	... 994
„ privies abolished during the year ...	... 2

## Scavenging.

As far back as 1897 the parishes of Southminster and Tollesbury were scavenged—contents of pail closets and house refuse removed by the District Council. During 1901 arrangements for the contents of pail closets in Heybridge Basin to be removed periodically was made, and from 1913 Heybridge village has been scavenged by a contractor—the contents of pail closets and house refuse removed. Since 1909 the village of Tolleshunt D'Arcy has been scavenged by a contractor—contents of pail closets being removed. At the end of 1925 scavenging was undertaken by the District Council through contractors as follows:-

Area.	Work undertaken.
Heybridge Village ...	Removal of contents of pail closets and house refuse.
Heybridge Basin ...	Removal of contents of pail closets and house refuse.
Southminster ...	Removal of contents of pail closets and house refuse.
Tollesbury ...	Removal of contents of pail closets and house refuse.
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	Removal of contents of pail closets.

On the whole these contractors carry out the work satisfactorily.

The expenses incurred for a series of years is given on page 53.

In addition to the above, arrangements are made for the—

Flushing of the sewers at Heybridge Basin,

Attending to windmill and sewage plot at Latchingdon,

Flushing of sewers and cleansing of sewer ditches at Southminster,

Flushing sewers and attending to sewage plot at Tillingham,

Flushing sewers and attending to sewage works at Tollesbury,

Flushing sewers and attending to sewage plot at Tolleshunt D'Arcy.



Statement of cost of Removal of House Refuse, etc., in various  
parishes of Rural District.

Year ended 31st March.

	Year					
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Althorne ...						
Asheldham ...						
Bradwell-on-Sea ...						
Great Braxted ...						
Little Braxted ...						
Cold Norton ...						
Creeksea ...						
Dengie ...						
North Fambridge ..						
Goldhanger ...						
Hazeleigh ...						
Heybridge ...	331	329	315	311	375	387
Langford ...						
Latchingdon ...						
Mayland ...						
Mundon ...						
Purleigh ...						
St. Lawrence ...						
Southminster ...	156	154	122	117	108	103
Steeple ...						
Stow Maries ...						
Tillingham ...						
Tollesbury ...	179	182	88	236	272	281
*Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	50	49	50	44	42	58
Tolleshunt Knights ...						
Tolleshunt Major ...						
Great Totham ...						
Little Totham ...						
Ulting ...						
Wickham Bishops ...						
Woodham Mortimer ...						
Woodham Walter ...						

\*The figures for this parish include, in addition to scavenging, the cost of flushing  
sewers and attending to sewage plot.

## Sanitary Inspections of the Area.

The following table, prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, is a classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these.

Inspections		Notices			
Nature	Num	Informal	Formal	Complied with	Outstanding at end of year.
Infectious Diseases	44				
Disinfection	37				
Ordinary Nuisances	212				
Dwelling—Structural Defects	93	34	7	29	31
Housing—Overcrowding	1	1	..	1	1
Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..
Dairies and Milkshops	34	2	1	5	5
Cowsheds	98	3	..	10	18
Bakehouses	16	2	..	2	2
Slaughterhouses	106	1	..	..	2
Privies and Pail Closets	4	4	..	10	1
Water Closets	3	..	..	..	..
Defective Yard Paving	1	..	..	..	1
House Drainage	36	13	..	15	9
Defective Traps	..	..	..	..	..
Water Supply	37	1	..	3	1
Pigsties	3	..	..	1	..
Animals improperly kept	3	..	..	3	1
Offensive Trades	2	..	..	1	1
Other Nuisances	58	11	..	21	6
Totals	788	72	8	101	79

SMOKE ABATEMENT. No cause for action to be taken during the year.

### Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. These are dealt with under the heading “Inspection and Supervision of Food” on page 71.

KNACKERS’ YARDS. There are 2 in the district, both in the parish of Purleigh. Both these are satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES. There are 23 in the district, situated in the following parishes:—Bradwell 2, Goldhanger 1, Heybridge 2, Purleigh 2, Southminster 2, Steeple 1, Stow Maries 1, Tillingham 2, Tolleshunt D'Arcy 1, Tolleshunt Knights 1, Tolleshunt Major 1, Tollesbury 3, Wickham Bishops 3 and Woodham Walter 1.—Total 23.

Generally speaking these are kept clean, but in some cases faulty construction renders this difficult.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS. These are dealt with under the heading “Inspection and Supervision of Food” on page 68.

CELLAR DWELLINGS. There are none in the district.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. There are none in the district.

HOUSES LET IN LODGING. There are none in the district.

SCHOOLS. The following are the particulars relating to the water supply to the Schools in the area:—

Bradwell	...	...	Private shallow well.
Great Braxted	...	...	Water brought in cowl from shallow well 300 yards distant.
Cold Norton	...	...	Water from Purleigh District mains.
North Fambridge	...	...	Water from Purleigh District mains.
Goldhanger	...	...	Water brought from public deep well 150 yards distant.
Heybridge	...	...	Water from Messrs. Bentall's private main.
Langford	...	...	Water from public well on opposite side of road.
Latchingdon	...	...	Water from Purleigh District mains.
Mayland	...	...	Water from Purleigh District mains.
Mundon	...	...	Water brought from Mundon Hall well $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant.



Purleigh...	...	...	Water from Purleigh District mains.
Southminster	...	...	Water from Southminster mains.
Steeple	...	...	Water from public deep well, Star well, 200 yards distant.
Stow Maries	...	...	Water from Purleigh District mains.
Tollesbury	...	...	Water from Tollesbury District mains.
Tillingham	...	...	Water from private shallow well in School yard.
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	...	...	Water from private shallow well at back of School House.
Tolleshunt Knights	...	...	Water from Tolleshunt Knights District mains.
Tolleshunt Major	...	...	Water from Vicarage private shallow well 250 yards distant.
Great Totham	...	...	Water from public shallow well 100 yards distant.
Little Totham	...	...	Water from public spring 100 yards distant.
Wickham Bishops	...	...	Water from public shallow well 120 yards distant.
Woodham Mortimer	...	...	Water from private spring at Hall 300 yards distant.
Woodham Walter	...	...	Water from private shallow well at Mr. Allington's, 150 yards distant.

Closure of Schools as a preventive of the spread of infectious diseases is not often resorted to, or even desirable. Advantage is taken of the Schools in ascertaining likely missed cases or "carriers." When closure is deemed necessary, this is done under Article 57 of the Code.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE. There are no important matters beyond those referred to under their respective headings.

## Housing.

As far back as 1900 the District Council realised the need of new cottages in certain parishes. In that year the Council decided to adopt "The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," for the parish of Bradwell-on-Sea, after a local enquiry the County Council approved of this (at that time a Rural District Council had to obtain such a sanction, now, of course, this is not necessary). Six cottages were erected in the parish of Bradwell and were completed during 1905. Each of these cottages had three bedrooms. With a rent of 3/6 a week, there was a deficit of about £41 per year, equivalent to about a 3d. rate on the parish (the expenses being special expenses in the parish). This practical demonstration showed that even before the war, it was not possible to make the erection of cottages in purely agricultural parishes a paying proposition. This economic factor is the main cause of the bad housing conditions throughout the rural area, and with the advance in the cost of building, these adverse conditions have been accentuated.

During 1911 it was decided to erect six cottages at Tolleshunt D'Arcy. After an enquiry, the Local Government Board sanctioned the sale of so much of the Consols belonging to the parish to produce £1200, the expenses were declared to be special expenses on the parish. These cottages were completed during 1912.

For some time the District Council has realised that private enterprise could not be relied upon for the provision of the much-needed cottages in purely agricultural parishes, which description, with the exception of a few, is applicable to all the parishes. This led the District Council to take advantage of the Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919, and under that scheme the first contract was entered into, on 13th December, 1919, for the erection of 8 houses at Cock Clarks, Purleigh, and by the end of 1922, the Council had erected under this scheme, no fewer than 106 houses, the distribution of these according to parish, is seen in the third column of the table on page 59.

The contribution made by the District Council towards the annual deficit is limited to the product of a penny rate, the remaining portion of annual deficit is paid by the Treasury.

The number of houses erected in the district year by year since 1901, classified according to parish is shown in the table on page 60.

During 1925, the District Council considered the question of the housing conditions throughout their area, especially with regard to the erection of houses, under The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.

With the exception of Althorne, Bradwell, Heybridge, North Fambridge, Purleigh and Tollesbury, all the parishes in the area come under the definition of agricultural parishes.

The surveyor summarised the need of houses required during the next 15 years as follows :—

(1) To remove overcrowding conditions	...	73
(2) To replace unfit houses, and those below a reasonable standard	... ..	250
(3) To house the increased population (15 years at 40 per year).	... ..	600
(4) To make up loss of houses owing to the war and high cost of building (during 10 years at 15 houses per year)	... ..	150
		<hr/>
		1073
(5) Deduct number of houses estimated to be erected by private enterprise, with or without subsidy (15 years at 24 per year)		360
		<hr/>
		713
		<hr/>

This leaves the District Council with the prospect of providing houses in the district at the rate of about 15 per annum for the next 15 years. With such a programme, it is anticipated the housing conditions would be placed on a reasonably satisfactory basis.

During the year the Council took active steps to put the scheme into operation, and by the end of the year, had actually completed 8 houses, and a further 28 were under construction. During the same period, more houses were erected by private enterprise than was anticipated, 43 were completed by private persons with the aid of the subsidy, and 24 without, while in addition, at the end of the year, 15 were under construction by private persons.

Details of the number of houses erected, and in the course of erection during 1925, classified according to parishes, etc., is given on page 66.

At the end of 1925, the District Council owned more cottage property than any other single landlord in the district.



The following are the particulars of the houses erected and controlled by the District Council :—

PARISH.	ERECTED UNDER			Totals.
	The Housing Act, 1890, charges being special on the parish.	The State-aided Scheme, charges being a general rate limited to 1d. rate.	The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, grant of £12 10s. per year given by the Treasury for 40 years in agricultural parishes and £9 in other parishes.	
Althorne ...				
Asheldham ...				
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	12 (1)			12
Cold Norton ...				
Creeksea ...				
Dengie ...				
Goldhanger ...				
Great Braxted ...				
Great Totham ...		8		8
Hazeleigh ...				
Heybridge ...		24		24
Langford ...				
Latchingdon ...				
Little Braxted ...				
Little Totham ...				
Mayland ...				
Mundon ...				
North Fambridge				
Purleigh ...		8		8
St. Lawrence ...				
Southminster ...				
Steeple ...			2	2
Stow Maries ...				
Tillingham ...				
Tollesbury ...		14		14
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	6	16		22
Tolleshunt Knights		24	6	30
Tolleshunt Major		6		6
Ulting ...				
Wickham Bishops		9 (2)		9
Woodh'm Mortimer				
Woodham Walter				
TOTALS ...	18	109	14	135

(1) Of these, 6 are Coastguard cottages bought by the Council in 1925, but not erected by them.

(2) These were cottages bought by the Council, 3 already erected and the remaining partly erected were finished by the Council.

NOTE.—With the exception of the 6 cottages erected at Bradwell in 1905, and 6 at Tolleshunt D'Arcy in 1912, the expenses are charged as General Expenses.

HOUSES ERECTED FROM 1901 TO 1925.

PARISH.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	
Althorne	3	2	1	..	7	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	3	3	4	2	41
Asheldham	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Bradwell	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	
Great Braxted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	6	
Little Braxted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Cold Norton	..	1	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	8	7	..	56	
Creeksea	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Dengie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
North Fambridge	1	6	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	
Goldhanger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	
Hazeleigh	..	..	..	..	..	11	28	16	16	5	12	16	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	2	1	..	3	
Heybridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	180	
Langford	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Lat-bingdon	2	1	..	1	..	17	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
Mayland	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	
Mundon	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	
Purleigh	3	..	1	..	..	3	1	4	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	1	2	1	..	34	
Saint Lawrence	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Southminster	8	13	4	6	2	4	2	3	3	5	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	
Steeple	..	1	1	2	1	4	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	20	
Stow Maries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Tillingham	4	4	1	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	26	
Tollesbury	5	7	7	1	9	18	11	13	5	3	3	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	2	1	4	121	
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	3	7	8	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	4	6	4	72	
Tolleshunt Knights	2	2	3	15	19	1	14	6	3	7	27	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	25	7	5	22	181	
Tolleshunt Major	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	1	6	..	12	
Great Totham	..	2	11	3	4	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	2	..	2	59	
Little Totham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	9	
Ulling	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Wickham Bishops	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	2	..	36	
Woodham Mortimer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Woodham Walter	1	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	3	21	
TOTALS	48	48	45	39	59	66	84	66	53	31	63	48	27	22	6	2	..	..	7	16	54	94	46	54	75	1053	

(1)	8 at Heybridge, 8 at Purleigh, 13 at Toll. D'Arcy, 5 at Toll. Knights, 3 at Wickham Bishops	..	..	..	} Were erected by the District Council.
(2)	16 " 8 " G. Totham, 3 " 19 " "	14 at Tollesbury,	6 at Toll. Major	..	
(3)	6 at Tolleshunt Knights and 2 at Steeple " " " " " "	..	..	..	

FITNESS OF HOUSES. Many of the houses in the Rural District of Maldon have completed their usefulness, and owing to the difficulty of procuring labour and material during the war, defects have accumulated, and houses which prior to the war could be classified as below a reasonable standard, but still habitable, must now be classified as unfit for human habitation; moreover the cost of repairing many of these cottages is out of all proportion to the amount received in rents.

At the beginning of the year it was estimated that about 250 occupied houses were either unfit for habitation or below a reasonable standard.

The defects found to exist are those usually associated with houses erected many years ago, namely:—

General dilapidation.

Dampness due to various causes, such as want of dampproof course, or the surrounding ground being above it caused by the making up of paths, and in a fair number due to defective troughing, rain water pipes and porous bricks.

Defective light and ventilation.

Defective and damp floors.

During the year all notices were served under the Public Health Acts.

Water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal has already been referred to. In many parishes, the District Council supply the water.

There are no unhealthy areas. The unfit houses in the more populous parishes can be dealt with singly.

The Bye-Laws relating to houses were adopted in 1904, and revised during 1925.

There are no Bye-Laws for houses let in lodgings. Those for tents, vans, sheds, &c., have given no administrative difficulty recently.



During the year, there were no complaints received, either from householders or Parish Councils relating to unfit houses.

No repairs were carried out by the Local Authority, and no dwelling house was voluntarily closed under section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919.

No Demolition Order was made. No action relating to Obstructive Buildings under section 38 of the Housing Act, 1890, was taken.

Owing to the pressure of work, especially as regards pushing forward the erection of new houses, it was not possible to undertake systematic inspection of houses under the Housing Inspection Regulations, 1910.

Since the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, came into operation, the following table gives particulars of the representations made relating to unfit houses, the action taken and the conditions at the end of 1925.

#### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Year	Parish	Repre- sent- ation	Closing Order Made	Owner	Position	Condition at end of 1925
1910	Purleigh	2	2	Clear	Howe Green	Demolished
	„ Southminster	2	2	Baker	Queen Street	1 Demol. 1 Rep.
	„ Bradwell	5	5	Smith	Waterside	1 Demolished
	„ Latchingdon	1	1	C. & E. Read	Steeple Road	Demolished
	„ „	1	1	„	„	„
	„ N. Fambridge	1	1		Near Ferry Inn	Used as store
	„ Steeple	1	1	Whipps	Nr. Peculiar Chapel	Demolished
	„ „	2	-	„	„	„
	„ Creeksea	2	2	Bowles	Opp. Inn, Ostend	„
	„ „	2	2	Robinson	Burnham Road	„
	„ Tolles'nt Kn'ts	1	1	Hills	B'galow, Chap. Rd.	„
	„ Tollesbury	5	-	Brown	High Street	„
1911	Wickham B'ps	1	1	DuCane	Tiptree Road	„
	„ Steeple	3	3	Downing	The Street	„
	„ Latchingdon	1	1	Freeman	Near "Waggon and Horses"	Derelict
	„ Purleigh	1	1	Lever	Cock Clarks	Repaired C.O. determined
	„ Tillingham	2	2	Groves	The Street	Repaired
	„ Southminster	2	2	Charterhouse	Old Heath Road	Demolished
	„ Heybridge	2	2	Webster	Hall Road	Empty

1911	Gt. Totham	3	-	Page	Totham Hill	Demolished
1912	Tolles'nt Kn'ts	1	1	Moyes	Salcote Road	,,
	,, Wickham B'ps	1	1	Marven	Handleys Lane	,,
	,, Gt. Braxted	2	2	DuCane	Bung Row	,,
	,, Gt. Totham	1	1	R. Orttewell	Seraleigh Road	Repaired C.O. determined
	,, Wickham B'ps	2	2	Blood	Lt. Braxted Road	Demolished
	,, Toll'nt D'Arcy	1	1	Blaxall	Gravel Pits	,,
1913	Gt. Totham	4	2	Harvey	Goat Lodge Road	Derelict
	,, Tillingham	2	2	Groves	Bradwell Road	Repaired
	,, Wickham B'ps	2	2	Ward	Kelvedon Road	Demolished
1914	Latchingdon	1	1	Genochio	Shed, Steeple Road	Now not used as dwelling
	,, Tolles'nt Kn'ts	1	1	Blyth	Park Lane	Derelict
	,, Purleigh	2	2	Rutt	Cock Clarks	,,
	,, Latchingdon	1	1	Freeman	Near Waggon and Horses Inn	Empty
	,, Mundon	1	1	Western	The Street	,,
	,, Tolles'nt K'nts	1	-	Hills	Tiptree Hall Lane	Used as store
	,, Gt. Totham	1	1	Ward	Totham Green	Still occupied
1915	Latchingdon	3	3	Harris	The Street	Demolished
1917	Purleigh	1	1	Manders	Chelmsford Road	Repaired
1919	Heybridge	3	3	Williams	Langford Road	1 empty, 2 occup.
	,, Asheldham	1	1	Robinson	Hut nr. Isol. Hos.	Used as shed
1920	Nil.					
1921	Tillingham	3	3	Stammers	Op. Cap & Feathers	Demolished
	,, Althorne	3	3	Roberts	The Endway	Used as sheds
	,, W. Walter	1	1	Durham	Hut	Now reading room
1922	Heybridge	1	1	Rogers	Mill Lane	Demolished
	,, ,,	3	3	Williams	Langford Road	Determined
	,, Cold Norton	2	2	Young	Beacons Hill	,,
	,, Toll'nt D'Arcy	2	2	Emery	The Square	Demolished
	,, Goldhanger	2	2	Lindsell	Head Street	Still occupied
1923	Althorne	1	1	Long	Nr. Lodge Farm	Unoccupied
	,, ,,	1	1	Orth	The Endway	Repaired
	,, Heybridge	1	1	Orttewell	Church Street	Used as store
	,, ,,	1	1	Rogers	Mill Lane	Unoccupied
	,, N. Fambridge	1	1	Parkinson	West Wick Plumes Farm	,,
1924	Hazeleigh	1	1	Walton	Fambridge Road	Repaired
	,, Purleigh	1	1	Hudson	Howe Green	Unoccupied
	,, Toll'nt D'Arcy	1	1	Ashton	Tudwick Lane	,,
	,, Tolles'nt Kn'ts	2	2	Moore	Park Lane	Derelict
1925	Hazeleigh	3	3	Fraser	Opp. Church	Occupied
	,, ,,	1	1	Frost	Mill Lane	,,
	Totals ..	103	90			

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	75
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
i By the Local Authority	8
ii By other bodies or persons	43

1. *Unfit dwelling houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	209
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	28
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	26

2. *Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	29
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*



## A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.

- |  |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs  | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:   |     |     |     |
| (a) By owners  | ... | ... | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners  |     | ... | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | ... | ... | Nil |

## B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | 45  |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:          |     |     |
| (a) By owners  | ... | 39  |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners  | ... | Nil |

## C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 11, 14 and 15 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.

- |  |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders   | ... | ... | 4   |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made   | ... | ... | 4   |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made  | ... | ... | Nil |

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance  
of Demolition Orders ... Nil

(6) Number of dwelling houses demolished by owner  
(voluntarily) ... Nil

(7) Summons to eject tenants ... 1

The following table shows the number of houses erected during 1925, and in the course of erection at the end of the year.

Parish	Number of houses erected during 1925			Number of houses in course of erection at end of 1925		
	By the District Council	By private persons with the Subsidy	By private persons without Subsidy	By the District Council	By private persons with promise of Subsidy	By private persons without Subsidy
Althorne ...	—	—	2	—	1	—
Cold Norton ...	—	2	—	—	1	—
Dengie ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
N. Fambridge ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Goldhanger ...	—	1	1	8	1	—
Great Braxted ...	—	1	1	—	1	—
Great Totham ...	—	1	1	—	—	2
Hazeleigh ...	—	—	—	6	—	—
Heybridge ...	—	6	2	—	1	—
Latchingdon ...	—	—	1	8	—	—
Little Totham ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mayland ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Purleigh ...	—	2	—	—	1	—
Southminster ...	—	2	—	—	1	—
Steeple ...	2	1	—	4	—	—
Tillingham ...	—	2	3	—	1	—
Tollesbury ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	—	3	1	—	1	1
Tolleshunt Knights	6	12	4	2	1	—
Tolleshunt Major	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wickham Bishops	—	2	3	—	—	1
Woodham Walter	—	2	1	—	—	—
Woodham Mortim'r	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	43	24	28	11	4

HOUSING ACT, 1923, SECTION 5. Up to 31st December, 1925, only one loan to private persons has been advanced to the amount of £375.

During 1924, the District Council paid £1125 as subsidy for 15 houses erected in the following parishes:—

Bradwell 1, Cold Norton 1, Great Totham 1, Heybridge 1, Mayland 1, Mundon 1, Tollesbury 1, Tolleshunt D'Arcy 5, Tolleshunt Knights 1, Wickham Bishops 1, Woodham Walter 1—Total 15.

With 43 houses as shown in the last table, the District Council paid during 1925 as subsidy £3225, which makes a total of £4350 for 58 houses erected by private persons with the aid of the subsidy by 31st December, 1925.

TYPE OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL  
AND RENTS CHARGED PER WEEK.

Parish.	Non-Parlour Type.		Parlour Type.	
	Number.	Rent per Week.	Number.	Rent per Week.
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	—	—	6 (2)	4/0 (1)
	—	—	6 (3)	5 at 5/0
	—	—		1 at 7/3 (1)
Great Totham ...	4	4/0	4	5/0
Heybridge ...	8	6/0	16	7/6
Purleigh ...	—	—	8	5/0
Steeple ...	2	4/0 (4)	—	—
Tollesbury ...	4	5/6	10	6/6
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	—	—	6 (2)	3/1 (1) (5)
	4	4/6	12	5/6
Tolleshunt Knights ...	8	5/6	16	6/6
	—	—	6 (4)	5/0
Tolleshunt Major ...	2	4/0	4	5/0
Wickham Bishops ...	7	4/0	2	1 at 4/6
	—	—		1 at 5/0

NOTE.—All rents are exclusive of rates, except those marked (1).

Those marked (2) were erected under the Housing Act, 1890.

Those marked (3) were Coastguard Cottages bought under Housing Act, 1890.

Those marked (4) were erected under the Housing Act, 1924.

The rents of those marked (5) are collected quarterly, at £2, which is about 3/1 per week.

All the remaining houses were erected under the State Aided (Addison) Scheme.



## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### (a) *Milk Supply.*

- (i) During the winter, 1924-25, a veterinary surgeon was appointed to examine all dairy herds in the district. His report was inserted in the Annual Report of 1924.
- (ii) No licenses under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1925, were issued during the year.
- (iii) One applicant for registration as a retail purveyor of milk was refused registration, by reason of general uncleanly premises, utensils and defective and unsatisfactory premises. The District Council was of the opinion it was not in the public interest for this particular person to engage in the milk business. As the law stands, the Council can refuse to register, or remove from the register, a retail purveyor of milk, but as regards a wholesale purveyor, the Authority has no such power—a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. For instance, this particular person was not allowed to retail milk in Maldon Rural District, but he continued to sell wholesale in another area, where it was retailed, and the District Council had no power to prevent this.
- (iv) **DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.** The registers under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, shows the following number of milk traders :—

PREMISES IN RESPECT OF WHICH APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION  
HAS BEEN MADE SINCE THE PASSING OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES  
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, AND TRADING DURING THE YEAR  
1925.

Parish.	Cowkeepers' Premises.			Retail Purveyors of Milk who are not Cowkeepers.	Totals.
	Wholesale Purveyors of Milk.	Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk.	Retail Purveyors of Milk.		
Althorne ...	10	1	3	—	14
Asheldham ...	2	—	—	—	2
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	—	—	3	—	3
Braxted, Great ...	2	—	3	—	5
Braxted, Little ...	2	—	—	—	2
Cold Norton ...	5	—	1	—	6
Creeksea ...	1	—	—	—	1
Dengie ...	5	—	—	—	5
Fambridge, N. ...	3	—	1	—	4
Goldhanger ...	1	—	3	—	4
Hazeleigh ...	3	—	—	—	3
Heybridge ...	2	1	3	—	6
Langford ...	1	—	—	—	1
Latchingdon ...	8	—	2	—	10
Mayland ...	5	—	1	—	6
Mundon ...	2	—	—	—	2
Purleigh ...	18	—	1	—	19
St. Lawrence ...	3	—	—	—	3
Steeple ...	1	1	—	—	2
Southminster ...	11	—	3	3	17
Stow Maries ...	4	—	—	—	4
Tillingham ...	4	—	2	—	6
Tollesbury ...	2	1	2	—	5
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	4	—	4	—	8
Tolleshunt Knights ...	2	—	3	—	5
Tolleshunt Major ...	2	—	1	—	3
Totham, Great ...	2	—	5	—	7
Totham, Little ...	2	1	1	—	4
Ulting ...	1	—	—	—	1
Wickham Bishops ...	1	—	—	—	1
Woodham Mortimer ...	1	—	1	—	2
Woodham Walter ...	—	1	1	—	2
Total ...	110	6	44	3	163

16 Wholesale and 4 Retailers were registered during the year.

### IMPROVEMENTS TO COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Nature.	Notices.		Com- pleted.	Out- standing.
	Informal.	Formal.		
Floors provided or repaired ...	1	—	4	7
Drainage provided or repaired ...	2	—	11	4
Dairies or cooling rooms provided or repaired ...	1	—	4	3
Light and ventilation provided ...	1	—	7	2
Proper accommodation provided...	—	—	4	—
Cowsheds and dairies cleansed ...	—	—	5	6
Water supply provided or improved	1	—	3	—
Other matters ...	—	—	3	7
	—	—	—	—
	6	—	41	29
	—	—	—	—

During the last two years, the District Council has given considerable attention to the conditions of premises where milk is produced for sale to the public, with the result that on the whole, such premises can be considered as satisfactory. To produce clean and wholesome milk, the management is even more important than the premises, but the more suitable the premises, the easier to produce a clean and wholesome milk. Unfortunately (although reasonable to expect it), unsatisfactory methods are usually associated with unsatisfactory premises, making it doubly sure of an unsatisfactory product. As a rule, the large producer is a person with a good deal of experience in milk production, and his premises and methods on the whole are found to be satisfactory, but the small producer (there are, of course, exceptions in both classes) has only very limited experience, and naturally the results are not so satisfactory.



*(b) Meat.*

The inspections are undertaken by Mr. Page, a qualified inspector appointed during 1925.

- (i) Approximately one-third of the animals slaughtered are examined. Diseased and unsound meat is collected by a Southend Animal By-Products Factory.
- (ii) Visits have been paid to shops and stores in the district and generally speaking, these are very well kept.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

		In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	...	10	10	10
Licensed	...	2	5	5
		—	—	—
Totals	...	12	15	15
		—	—	—

There are 15 slaughterhouses in use in the district, of these 10 are registered, and 5 licensed, distributed as follows :—

Registered—Goldhanger 1 ; Heybridge 1 ; Southminster 2 ;  
Tillingham 2 ; Tollesbury 2 ; Tolleshunt D'Arcy 1 ;  
Tolleshunt Knights 1.

Licensed—Purleigh 2 ; Steeple 1 ; Southminster 1 ; Tillingham 1.

During the year, 1 carcase and offal of an ox, 2 sets of ox lungs, 2 pigs heads and 5 pigs livers were condemned and destroyed. With the exception of the pigs livers and 1 set of ox lungs, the disease in each case was tuberculosis.

## Prevalance of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

During the five years ended December, 1925, the number of notifiable infectious diseases coming under observation was comparatively small—the number of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases being as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1921	36	19
1922	22	18
1923	8	3
1924	14	5
1925	30	6
	—	—
Total	110	51
	—	—

making an average of 22 cases of Scarlet Fever and 10 cases of Diphtheria per annum.

These figures are so small that beyond hospital treatment and ordinary precautions and isolation, no special procedure or recently developed artificial methods of immunization have been used against these diseases.

There has been no special factor in the spread of diseases. The small epidemics which have occurred have been caused through disease being spread by mild unrecognised cases.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a supply of Diphtheria antitoxin at the Isolation Hospital. The District Council pays for the antitoxin if the patient is not in a position to do so.

Very few cases of Influenzal Pneumonia have been notified. The majority of these occurred in the winter 1921-1922, when a form of Gastric Influenza was prevalent throughout the country. At this time, 10 deaths were registered as due to Influenza. Arrangements have been made with the Isolation Hospital Authorities to admit cases of Pneumonia if necessary.

No case of Malaria, Trench Fever or Dysentery has been notified since 1920.

Four cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have come under observation during the last five years. One of these, isolated at home, proved fatal. Of the three that recovered, only one received hospital treatment. This case was treated in a hospital in London.

No case of Smallpox has occurred during the last five years. Two or three contacts came into the district. These were kept under observation until the incubation period had expired. No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Prevention of Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

Limited epidemics of Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chicken Pox have occurred throughout the district from time to time. Six deaths<sup>3</sup> from Whooping Cough and one from Measles have been registered since 1920.

The examination of bacteriological and pathological specimens is undertaken by the County Council. During 1925, 108 Diphtheria swabs, 7 samples of blood for Widal's re-action, 14 samples of sputum, Ringworm 1, miscellaneous 9, were examined for this district.

During September, 1925, information was received from a medical practitioner that he had a patient suffering from Anthrax. This disease is not notifiable in the district, but in this instance, it was desirable that the case be followed up, so as to put the diagnosis beyond any question of doubt. The patient was admitted to Chelmsford General Hospital by arrangement with the medical attendant.

The man insisted that the condition of his arm was due to the bite of a mosquito. The affected area was removed and was sent to the Counties' Public Health Laboratory, where it was thoroughly examined, and the diagnosis of Anthrax confirmed. The patient was treated with the appropriate serum, and made a good recovery.

DISINFECTION. At the Isolation Hospital there is a steam disinfectant at which all disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., is carried out. The Sanitary Inspectors carry out disinfection of premises after the recovery, removal or death of a patient suffering from infectious disease. Forty-six houses were disinfected during the year.



The following Table compares the number of cases and deaths from the principal infectious diseases year by year since 1901.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Small Pox.		Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.		Puerperal Fever.		Tuberculosis.			
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1901	44	1	79	6	19	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	2
1902	18	..	37	1	7	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	6
1903	30	..	13	2	10	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	4
1904	60	..	9	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	8
1905	12	..	9	..	16	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	4
1906	64	1	14	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	11
1907	16	..	44	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	5
1908	25	..	13	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	7
1909	19	1	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2
1910	6	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5
1911	33	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	7
1912	21	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5
1913	24	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3
1914	95	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	5	3
1915	102	2	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	17	6	6
1916	21	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	4	2
1917	19	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	2	4
1918	10	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	6	6
1919	15	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	3	3
1920	7	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	3
1921	36	..	19	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	4	4
1922	22	..	18	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	8	2	2
1923	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	4	4
1924	14	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	3	3
1925	30	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	7	3	3

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1925.

There were 46 cases of infectious disease (exclusive of Tuberculosis) notified during the year, as compared with 33 for 1924. This increase was largely due to the epidemic of Scarlet Fever at Tollesbury, during the latter part of the year. These cases at Tollesbury were very mild, and some of the children were attending school whilst actually suffering from Scarlet Fever, when the nature of the illness was not suspected as they only had sore throats.

There were six cases in the Tiptree part of the parish of Tolleshunt Knights. These were infected through attending a School outside the district, in a locality where Scarlet Fever was prevalent.

The source of infection of the Enteric Fever case could not be ascertained.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR.

Notifiable Disease	Total	under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	30	..	3	22	4	..	..	1	..	..	18	..
Diphtheria	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Influenzal Pneumonia	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Total ..	46	—	4	25	7	1	2	2	4	1	23	—

## TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, 6 deaths were registered in the district as due to Tuberculosis—5 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary. Of these, only the Non-Pulmonary case had not been notified. This was due to the fact that the medical attendant was only called in a few days before death, and then the diagnosis was uncertain.

In addition, 3 deaths—2 Pulmonary, 1 Non-Pulmonary—occurring outside the district were subsequently allotted to Maldon Rural District. Two of these had been notified in the district under the Tuberculosis Regulations.

The number of deaths is one less than that given by the Registrar General.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Table giving particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—25	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	2	2	2	—	1	2	—	—
35—45	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & up.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	7	9	3	—	3	4	2	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS,  
1925.

No action was taken during the year relating to tubercular employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken during the year under this section.



## DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1925.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total.
Althorne ...								1		1
Asheldham ...							1	1	1	3
Bradwell ...										
Cold Norton ...							1			1
Creeksea ...										
Dengie ...										
Fambridge, N. ...										
Goldhanger ...			1							1
Great Braxted ...	1									1
Great Totham ...										
Hazeleigh ...										
Heybridge ...	2		1					3	1	7
Langford ...			1					1		2
Latchingdon ...	3	2		1				1		7
Little Braxted ...										
Little Totham ...								1		1
Mayland ...								2		2
Mundon ...								1		1
Purleigh ...		2					1	1		4
Southminster ...		1	1					2		4
Steeple ...										
St. Lawrence ...										
Stow Maries ...										
Tillingham ...	1									1
Tollesbury ...	17				1			2		20
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...		1								1
Tolleshunt Knights ...	6			1		1				8
Tolleshunt Major ...										
Ulting ...										
Wickham Bishops ...										
Woodham Walter ...			1	1					1	3
Woodham Mortimer ...										
Total ...	30	6	5	3	1	1	3	16	3	68

# **FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.**

## **1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS made by SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
<b>Factories</b> .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	4	—	—
<b>Workshops</b> .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	43	2	—
<b>Workplaces</b> .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	11	—	—
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	58	2	—

## **2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.—†</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. ..	4	2	—	—
Want of ventilation .. ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences .. ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Sched- ule in the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Trans- fer of Powers) Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	5	3	—	—

†Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## MALDON RURAL DISTRICT.

Assessable Value of various parishes.

		Year						
		1911	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Althorne ...	...	1878	2236	2373	2246	2149	2049	2077
Asheldham	...	806	879	906	858	710	701	713
Bradwell-on-Sea	...	3937	3937	3754	3381	3011	2984	3275
Great Braxted	...	1779	1800	1878	1758	1350	1305	1352
Little Braxted	...	399	466	471	441	411	384	406
Cold Norton	...	1123	1601	1624	1617	1518	1475	1495
Creeksea ...	...	625	696	766	699	626	610	601
Dengie ...	...	1323	1349	1340	1227	1017	990	1011
North Fambridge	...	968	1080	1103	1125	1080	1037	1063
Goldhanger	...	1425	1455	1487	1402	1206	1168	1243
Hazeleigh...	...	547	583	622	604	569	532	543
Heybridge	...	5801	7247	7396	7165	6988	6978	7116
Langford ...	...	1053	1130	1237	1187	1063	983	1028
Latchingdon	...	2184	2332	2504	2142	2032	1859	1950
Mayland ...	...	1413	1465	1519	1423	1284	1286	1299
Mundon ...	...	1206	1413	1378	1181	1037	1002	1023
Purleigh ...	...	3825	4216	4382	4069	3555	3537	3616
St. Lawrence	...	967	1008	1033	934	815	790	804
Southminster	...	7413	7841	7857	7496	6519	6432	6412
Steeple ...	...	1363	1572	1595	1480	1283	1265	1322
Stow Maries	...	917	1115	1090	1102	965	924	857
Tillingham	...	3052	3218	3218	3029	2593	2547	2629
Tollesbury	..	5480	5813	5858	5681	5267	5283	5281
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	...	3123	3645	3785	3679	3069	3066	3089
Tolleshunt Knights	.	2162	2611	2934	3026	2754	2902	3068
Tolleshunt Major	...	1315	1375	1389	1360	1144	1114	1130
Great Totham	...	2708	2923	3104	3088	2794	2783	2829
Little Totham	...	904	932	967	917	830	763	812
Ulting ...	...	833	897	919	882	767	749	762
Wickham Bishops	...	2066	2128	2289	2228	2137	2100	2155
Woodham Mortimer	...	1106	1228	1300	1190	1097	1032	1095
Woodham Walter	...	1898	2235	2250	2180	1796	1830	1875
Totals for R. Dist. area		65599	72426	74328	70797	63436	62460	62931
Maldon, All Saints	...	5378	5446	5444	5437	5425	5428	5533
„ St. Peter	..	12542	14217	14346	14409	14126	14274	14556
„ St. Mary	...	3758	4096	4320	4505	4346	4360	4351
Burnham-on-Crouch	...	11393	12405	12732	12678	12297	12390	12665
Totals for Guardians area		98670	108590	111170	107826	99630	98912	101036



Statement showing produce of 1d. in the £ on Assessable Value of  
various parishes in Rural District.

	Year						
	1911	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Althorne ...	7/16/6	9/6/4	9/17/9	9/7/2	8/19/1	8/10/9	8/13/1
Asheldham ...	3/7/2	3/13/3	3/15/6	3/11/6	2/19/2	2/18/5	2/19/5
Bradwell-on Sea	16/8/1	16/8/1	15/12/10	14/1/9	12/10/11	12/8/8	13/12/11
Great Braxted ...	7/8/3	7/10/0	7/16/6	7/6/6	5/12/6	5/8/9	5/12/8
Little Braxted ...	1/13/3	1/18/10	1/19/3	1/16/9	1/14/3	1/12/0	1/13/10
Cold Norton ...	4/13/7	6/13/5	6/15/4	6/14/9	6/6/6	6/2/11	6/4/7
Creeksea ...	2/12/1	2/18/0	3/3/10	2/18/3	2/12/2	2/10/10	2/10/1
Dengie ...	5/10/3	5/12/5	5/11/8	5/2/3	4/4/10	4/2/6	4/4/3
North Fambridge	4/0/8	4/10/0	4/11/11	4/13/9	4/10/0	4/6/5	4/8/7
Goldhanger ...	5/18/9	6/1/3	6/3/11	5/16/10	5/0/6	4/17/4	5/3/7
Hazeleigh ...	2/5/7	2/8/7	2/11/10	2/10/4	2/7/5	2/4/4	2/5/3
Heybridge ...	24/3/5	30/3/11	30/16/4	29/17/1	29/2/4	29/1/6	29/13/0
Langford ...	4/7/9	4/14/2	5/3/1	4/18/11	4/8/7	4/1/11	4/5/8
Latchingdon ...	9/2/0	9/14/4	10/8/8	8/18/6	8/9/4	7/14/11	8/2/6
Mayland ...	5/17/9	6/2/1	6/6/7	5/18/7	5/7/0	5/7/2	5/8/3
Mundon ...	5/0/6	5/17/9	5/14/10	4/18/5	4/6/5	4/3/6	4/5/3
Purleigh ...	15/18/9	17/11/4	18/5/2	16/19/1	14/16/3	14/14/9	15/1/4
St. Lawrence ...	4/0/7	4/4/0	4/6/1	3/17/10	3/7/11	3/5/10	3/7/0
Southminster ...	30/17/9	32/13/5	32/14/9	31/4/8	27/3/3	26/16/0	26/14/4
Steeple ...	5/13/7	6/11/0	6/12/11	6/3/4	5/6/11	5/5/5	5/10/2
Stow Maries ...	3/16/5	4/12/11	4/10/10	4/11/10	4/0/5	3/17/0	3/11/5
Tillingham ...	12/14/4	13/8/2	13/8/2	12/12/5	10/16/1	10/12/3	10/19/1
Tollesbury ...	22/16/8	24/4/5	24/8/2	23/13/5	21/18/11	22/0/3	22/0/1
Tollesh'nt D'Arcy	13/0/3	15/3/9	15/15/5	15/6/7	12/15/9	12/15/6	12/17/5
Tollesh'nt Knig'ts	9/0/2	10/17/7	12/4/6	12/12/2	11/9/6	12/1/10	12/15/8
Tollesh'nt Major	5/9/7	5/14/7	5/15/9	5/13/4	4/15/4	4/12/10	4/14/2
Great Totham ...	11/5/8	12/3/7	12/18/8	12/17/4	11/12/10	11/11/11	11/15/9
Little Totham ...	3/15/4	3/17/8	4/0/7	3/16/5	3/9/2	3/3/7	3/7/8
Ulting ...	3/9/5	3/14/9	3/16/7	3/13/6	3/3/11	3/2/5	3/3/6
Wickham Bishops	8/12/2	8/17/4	9/10/9	9/5/8	8/18/1	8/15/0	8/19/7
Woodham Mort.	4/12/2	5/2/4	5/8/4	4/19/2	4/11/5	4/6/0	4/11/3
Woodham Walter	7/18/2	9/6/3	9/7/6	9/1/8	7/9/8	7/12/6	7/16/3
Totals for Rural							
District area ...	273/6/7	301/15/6	309/14/0	294/19/9	264/6/5	260/5/0	266/7/4
Maldon, All Saints	22/8/2	22/13/10	22/13/8	22/13/1	22/12/1	22/12/4	23/1/1
„ St. Peter	52/5/2	59/4/9	59/15/6	60/0/9	58/17/2	59/9/6	60/13/0
„ St. Mary	15/13/2	17/1/4	18/0/0	18/15/5	18/2/2	18/3/4	18/2/7
Burnham-on-C'ch	47/9/5	51/13/9	53/1/5	52/16/6	51/4/9	51/12/6	52/15/5
Totals for Guard-							
ians area ...	421/2/6	452/9/2	463/4/7	449/5/6	415/2/7	412/2/8	420/19/5

Amount of Precepts issued upon Overseers of the various parishes in  
respect of Guardians Expenses.

Year ended 31st March.

	Year								
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Althorne ...	478	522	641	987	1084	1009	773	840	873
Asheldham ...	178	198	240	369	388	361	268	274	274
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	864	944	1140	1783	1841	1549	1167	1221	1242
Great Braxted ...	383	417	512	808	835	761	578	553	492
Little Braxted ...	87	96	118	187	203	198	148	157	158
Cold Norton ...	417	451	526	683	751	715	546	593	629
Creeksea ...	159	173	204	313	341	306	246	261	274
Dengie ...	297	330	404	623	631	538	375	389	389
North Fambridge...	271	290	329	475	503	448	358	417	432
Goldhanger ...	315	349	429	664	670	606	457	478	473
Hazeleigh ...	143	157	181	270	279	255	199	221	223
Heybridge ...	1922	2018	2314	3153	3458	3258	2605	2840	2930
Langford ...	253	280	336	525	573	540	415	440	438
Latchingdon ...	576	633	775	1228	1246	1053	792	797	821
Mayland ...	369	406	502	733	788	710	544	562	589
Mundon ...	330	369	441	670	707	620	420	411	416
Purleigh ...	1072	1175	1407	1920	1985	1779	1372	1430	1451
St. Lawrence ...	238	263	324	508	502	426	306	315	315
Southminster ...	1688	1803	2160	3503	3849	3415	2560	2660	2682
Steeple ...	310	339	409	645	704	667	492	503	510
Stow Maries ...	221	246	304	454	493	469	359	375	386
Tillingham ...	672	737	892	1395	1469	1321	975	1007	1019
Tollesbury ...	1461	1536	1836	2772	2986	2693	2160	2253	2276
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	698	755	902	1422	1557	1561	1161	1171	1198
Tolleshunt Knights	641	689	781	1213	1318	1304	1105	1172	1257
Tolleshunt Major...	330	347	404	590	623	558	421	436	440
Great Totham ...	702	762	902	1349	1434	1363	1108	1165	1192
Little Totham ...	206	226	274	431	453	404	310	323	324
Ulting ...	193	212	258	407	438	394	299	309	312
Wickham Bishops	471	508	612	993	1043	954	771	844	887
Woodham Mortimer	273	297	356	555	607	584	451	456	462
Woodham Walter	443	480	578	921	1025	980	733	738	755
Totals for R.D. area	16661	18008	21491	32549	34782	31799	24474	25611	25119
Maldon, All Saints	1297	1342	1575	2330	2548	2382	1979	2191	2221
„ St. Peter...	3438	3595	4277	6225	6870	6312	5220	5795	6014
„ St. Mary	995	1047	1244	1836	2026	2001	1687	1840	1833
Burnham-on-Crouch	2841	2971	3503	5352	5889	5549	4525	5000	5142
Totals for Gd'n area	25232	26963	32090	48292	52117	48043	37885	40437	40329



Amount of Precepts issued upon Overseers of the various parishes in  
Rural District in respect of Sanitary and Highway Expenses.

Year ended 31st March.

	Year								
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Althorne ...	110	181	338	429	383	354	404	423	357
Asheldham ...	44	76	136	166	146	131	151	139	122
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	260	395	690	817	696	597	664	642	572
Great Braxted ...	94	158	290	346	301	269	318	264	228
Little Braxted ...	22	36	66	82	78	69	80	80	68
Cold Norton ...	74	121	234	294	266	247	286	297	257
Creeksea ...	34	55	102	120	116	108	122	123	106
Dengie ...	74	125	230	276	224	186	216	199	174
North Fambridge...	56	92	172	214	180	162	201	213	183
Goldhanger ...	78	129	245	280	242	212	246	237	204
Hazeleigh ...	30	51	94	114	98	92	107	112	93
Heybridge ...	360	575	1084	1406	1210	1099	1342	1373	1227
Langford ...	58	94	176	216	195	185	208	208	171
Latchingdon ...	132	221	412	530	389	354	378	398	325
Mayland ...	76	124	232	287	244	219	256	252	226
Mundon ...	70	118	222	278	236	195	206	203	176
Purleigh ...	222	368	682	844	701	638	723	697	618
St. Lawrence ...	56	97	188	224	168	143	166	159	138
Southminster ...	386	625	1179	1518	1306	1169	1331	1277	1124
Steeple ...	74	122	226	278	262	232	262	251	222
Stow Maries ...	52	91	162	190	186	164	192	188	159
Tillingham ...	165	274	505	620	535	458	535	507	448
Tollesbury ...	288	466	892	1126	975	885	1052	1029	924
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	169	277	518	642	604	564	643	602	538
Tolleshunt Knights	126	206	384	496	443	442	549	551	512
Tolleshunt Major...	72	116	219	268	230	206	237	224	194
Great Totham ...	146	241	450	545	492	459	560	546	490
Little Totham ...	50	82	150	183	156	141	163	163	135
Ulting ...	46	76	140	172	150	143	157	151	132
Wickham Bishops	108	174	330	416	356	333	406	423	370
Woodham Mortim'r	60	97	180	222	204	192	212	214	180
Woodham Walter	104	169	312	377	372	332	380	358	326
	3696	6032	11230	13976	12144	10970	12753	12502	10999



Amount of Precepts issued upon the Overseers of the various parishes  
in the Rural District in respect of Special Expenses.

Year ended 31st March.

		Year					
		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Althorne ...	...	225	181	199	130	85	58
Asheldham	...	8	9	6	4	2	14
Bradwell-on-Sea	...	62	78	47	20	45	95
Great Braxted	...	41	65	38	36	18	14
Little Braxted	...	13	12	16	16	2	10
Cold Norton	...	121	120	138	78	38	24
Creeksea ...	...	5	9	6	4	2	14
Dengie ...	...	11	13	8	8	4	12
North Fambridge	...	97	98	89	64	33	28
Goldhanger	...	55	82	73	81	50	51
Hazeleigh ...	...	58	63	57	52	18	16
Heybridge	...	729	772	654	660	783	830
Langford ...	...	22	28	24	22	18	12
Latchingdon	...	235	292	197	110	75	62
Mayland ...	...	46	62	96	106	65	27
Mundon ...	...	80	76	40	27	25	22
Purleigh ...	...	429	423	442	316	164	130
St. Lawrence	...	8	10	6	4	3	12
Southminster	...	767	851	669	438	380	320
Steeple ...	...	47	89	113	106	43	24
Stow Maries	...	94	94½	74	54	41	29
Tillingham	...	104	86	104	92	44	54
Tollesbury	...	742	1024	763	564	694	715
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	...	202	219	196	214	247	245
Tolleshunt Knights	...	183	180	125	150	181	250
Tolleshunt Major	...	24	42	32	22	28	16
Great Totham	...	64	81	74	75	56	35
Little Totham	...	27	26	22	18	12	13
Ulting ...	...	23	24	16	16	13	18
Wickham Bishops	...	38	71	47	53	32	37
Woodham Mortimer	...	152	154	116	84	51	45
Woodham Walter	...	37	59	39	42	20	20
		4749	5403½	4526	3730	2879	3262

Total amount of the Precepts issued upon the Overseers of the several  
parishes by the Guardians and Rural District Council.

Year ended 31st March.

	Year								
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Althorne ...	588	703	979	1641	1648	1562	1307	1348	1288
Asheldham ...	222	274	376	543	543	498	423	415	410
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	1124	1339	1830	2662	2615	2193	1851	1908	1909
Great Braxted ...	477	575	802	1195	1201	1068	932	835	734
Little Braxted ...	109	132	184	282	293	283	244	239	236
Cold Norton ...	491	572	750	1098	1137	1100	910	928	910
Creeksea ...	193	228	306	438	466	420	372	386	394
Dengie ...	371	455	634	920	868	732	599	592	575
North Fambridge	327	382	501	786	781	699	623	670	643
Goldhanger ...	393	478	674	999	994	891	784	765	728
Hazeleigh ...	173	208	275	442	440	404	358	351	332
Heybridge ...	2282	2593	3398	5288	5440	5011	4607	4996	4987
Langford ...	311	374	512	763	796	749	645	666	621
Latchingdon ...	708	854	1187	1993	1927	1604	1280	1270	1208
Mayland ...	445	530	734	1066	1094	1025	906	879	842
Mundon ...	400	487	663	1028	1019	855	653	639	614
Purleigh ...	1294	1543	2089	3193	3109	2859	2411	2291	2199
St. Lawrence ...	294	360	512	740	680	575	476	477	465
Southminster ...	2074	2428	3339	5788	6006	5253	4329	4317	4126
Steeple ...	384	461	635	970	1051	1012	860	797	756
Stow Maries ...	273	337	466	738	773½	707	605	604	574
Tillingham ...	837	1011	1397	2119	2090	1883	1602	1558	1521
Tollesbury ...	1749	2002	2728	4640	4985	4341	3840	3976	3915
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	867	1032	1420	2266	2380	2321	2018	2020	1981
Tolleshunt Knights	767	895	1165	1892	1941	1871	1804	1904	2019
Tolleshunt Major	402	463	623	882	895	796	680	688	650
Great Totham ...	848	1003	1352	1958	2007	1896	1743	1767	1717
Little Totham ...	256	308	424	641	635	567	491	498	472
Ulting ...	239	288	398	602	612	553	472	473	462
Wickham Bishops	579	682	942	1447	1470	1334	1230	1299	1294
Woodham Mort. ...	333	394	536	929	965	892	747	721	687
Woodham Walter	547	649	890	1335	1456	1351	1155	1116	1101
Totals for R.D. area	20357	24040	32721	51284	52317½	47305	40957	41393	40370
Maldon, All Saints	1297	1342	1575	2330	2548	2382	1979	2191	2221
„ St. Peter	3438	3595	4277	6225	6870	6312	5220	5795	6014
„ St. Mary	995	1047	1244	1836	2026	2001	1687	1840	1833
Burnham-on-Cr'ch	2841	2971	3503	5352	5889	5549	4525	5000	5142
Totals for Gd'n area	28928	32999	43320	67027	69650½	63549	54368	56219	55580

## Statement of the Rates in the £ levied in each parish.

Year ended 31st March.

		Year.						
		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Althorne ...	...	7/6	10/4	17/0	16/9	15/8	13/11	15/0
Asheldham ...	...	6/8	9/8	14/6	16/0	13/8	13/10	15/6
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	...	6/4	10/0	14/5	16/4	15/4	14/0	15/4
Great Braxted ...	...	7/8	9/0	15/0	15/8	14/4	13/4	14/4
Little Braxted ...	...	6/8	8/8	14/0	15/8	16/4	13/0	15/4
Cold Norton ...	...	9/0	13/0	17/6	18/2	18/6	14/0	13/0
Creeksea ...	...	7/8	9/8	16/0	17/0	15/2	13/4	13/4
Dengie ...	...	6/0	9/0	13/6	16/0	14/6	13/10	15/2
North Fambridge ...	...	8/6	11/4	17/0	18/0	18/4	14/4	13/6
Goldhanger ...	...	7/0	9/6	17/0	17/0	15/7	14/8	15/7
Hazeleigh... ..	...	8/6	11/4	21/0	21/0	19/0	16/6	15/0
Heybridge ...	...	9/4	12/5	16/11	17/4	16/2½	15/8¼	17/9
Langford ...	...	7/4	9/4	15/10	17/2	16/10	14/8	15/6
Latchingdon ...	...	8/0	11/8	19/8	19/6	20/10	17/0	16/2
Mayland ...	...	8/0	10/10	16/0	16/8	16/2	15/8	15/6
Mundon ...	...	8/9	10/10	16/8	17/2	16/4	14/8	14/8
Purleigh ...	...	8/10	12/0	17/10	17/2	16/2	15/4	15/0
St. Lawrence ...	...	6/4	9/10	15/5	17/0	15/4	14/4	15/2
Southminster ...	...	9/0	12/2	17/2	17/4	16/3	14/7	15/0
Steeple ...	...	8/0	10/3	15/4	16/9	17/2	16/0	15/8
Stow Maries ...	...	8/8	12/0	18/4	19/8	20/0	14/4	12/8
Tillingham ...	...	7/0	10/1	14/3	15/2	14/1	13/10	13/11½
Tollesbury ...	...	10/0	14/0	18/8	21/0	18/4	17/8	17/10
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	...	7/7	10/0	15/6	15/2	13/8	13/2	17/2½
Tolleshunt Knights ...	...	8/10	11/7	17/0	17/2	13/3	14/0	14/11
Tolleshunt Major ...	...	7/8	9/6	14/4	18/6	14/0	11/6	13/8
Great Totham ...	...	7/4	10/10	15/4	16/2	14/6	14/2	14/2
Little Totham ...	...	7/4	8/10	15/10	17/4	15/8	12/0	18/9½
Ulting ...	...	7/4	8/4	15/2	16/10	14/2	13/2	14/0
Wickham Bishops ...	...	7/6	9/4	15/0	15/10	14/10	14/2	14/2
Woodham Mortimer ...	...	8/8	12/0	21/2	19/4	18/6	15/8	15/10
Woodham Walter ...	...	7/4	9/6	14/6	16/0	13/8	14/0	14/8
*Maldon, All Saints ...	...	6/2	6/8	10/4	11/4	10/6	9/4	10/0
* „ St. Peter ...	...	6/10	7/4	11/0	12/0	11/4	10/0	10/6
* „ St. Mary ...	...	6/10	7/4	11/0	12/0	11/2	10/0	11/0
*Burnham-on-Crouch ...	...	5/10	6/4	10/2	10/4	10/0	8/4	9/2

\*The rates for these parishes include only the Poor Rate.















